The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,389.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
——— including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 23rd November, at noon.

Leave	Nov.	Leave	Dec.
Leave Bombay	23	Leave Galle	1
„ Carwar	25	„ Negapatam	3
„ Mangalore	26	„ Pondicherry	4
„ Cannanore	27	„ Madras	6
„ Calicut	27	„ Coconada	8
„ Beypore	27	„ Vizagapatam	9
„ Cochin	28	„ Bimlipatam	9
		„ Gopalpore	10
„ Tuticorin	29	„ False Point	11
		Arrive Calcutta	12

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander H. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd November, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHILOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every TUESDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapoor,	Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Hewett, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 15th November, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

LA COMPAGNIE MARC FRAISSINET PERE et FILS of Marseilles beg to announce, that they are about to establish a DIRECT STEAM SERVICE between BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

In accordance with the above the steam ship ASIE, Captain Lapeirere, will be despatched from Bombay about the 15th December next, and will be followed, at intervals of five weeks time, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all transit fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship CITY OF AMOY, from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Murdoch without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 11th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ANAZI, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Hillman without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 11th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship ARRACAN, Captain Stricker, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, to be first forwarded for our inspection and countersignature.

BELL, VENTZ, and LUCIUS,

Bombay, 15th November, 1869. Agents of the ship Arracan.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship LOUISA from London, are requested to send Boats for their respective goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain H. Scowcroft will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship Louisa.

Bombay, 15th November, 1869.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ISAAC BROWN,
SHIP and HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER,
GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER,
PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.
ZINC AND TIN WORKER,
COPPERSMITH WORK
AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.
All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms.
Office No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort,
Works carried on No. 28, A. Grant Road.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, Captain Craddock, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 20th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BENGAL, (2,185 tons, and 465 H. P.) Captain G. N. Hector, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 19th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

ALFRED PARISH, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th November, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail about 31st December next.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S Ship MALABAR, 13 years A 1 at Lloyds, 1219 tons register, R. Pearce, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of the Saloon and Cabins can be seen at the office of

W. NICOL & Co., Agent, for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 16th November, 1869.

CAUTION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that CALLIANJEE MAHADEWJEE, alias CACOO, has no RIGHT, TITLE or INTEREST in the property and effects of the late THUCKER PITAMBER VULLOO, deceased, which are the sole property of PREMAVOW, widow of the late Thucker Pitamber Vulloo. All persons are hereby CAUTIONED not to deal with such property, or to transact any business with the said Callianjee Mahadewjee on behalf of the said Premavow, widow, without her consent, in writing.

C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES,

Solicitors to Premavow, widow of the late Thucker Pitamber Vulloo.

Bombay, 17th November, 1869.

TO LET, Furnished, one of the BEST ROOMS in Grant Buildings. Apply 3001, office of this Paper.

Bombay, 17th November, 1869.

LONDON PRICES.

HARMONIUMS,
Manufactured specially for India, by
ALEXANDRE, DEBAIN,
and
OTHER CELEBRATED MAKERS.

SOUNDY & Co. have a large stock of Harmoniums suitable for Churches, Chapels, the Drawing Room, the Cabin, or the Tent. Amongst them are the following :—

	Rs.
No. 1. PLAIN SOLID OAK, 5 octave Harmonium, with 2 blowers.	110
No. 2. MAHOGANY FRENCH POLISHED, 5 octave Harmonium, with 2 blowers	125
No. 3. OAK FRENCH POLISHED, 5 octave Harmonium, 2 blowers, Bead Mouldings, Handles, and Expression Stop	175
No. 4. ROSEWOOD OR OAK FRENCH POLISHED, 5 octave Harmonium, 2 blowers, Expression Stop, Handles, Mouldings, and Turned Columns, Ornamental	200
No. 5. ROSEWOOD FRENCH POLISHED, 5 octave Harmonium, 2 blowers, Handles, Mouldings, and Turned Pillars, "Flute," "Jeu Doux," and "Tremolo" tones, and Expression Stop	250
No. 6. SOLID OAK, 5 octave Harmonium, 2 blowers, Turned Columns, Mouldings, and Stops, viz.— Expression, Flute, Clarionet, Tremolo, Cor Anglaise, Bourdon, Sourdine, 2 Forte Stops and Knee Swell throwing on the full power of the instrument. *** This Harmonium is alike suitable for the Church or Drawing Room	375
No. 7. CHURCH HARMONIUM OF UNPOLISHED OAK, large size, 5 octaves, 2 blowers, Handles, 13 Stops, viz. Expression, Flute, Clarionet, Fife, Hautbois, Tremolo, Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Basson, Sourdine, Grand Jeu, Forte, and Venetian swell to be worked by the Heel	450
No. 8. ALEXANDRE'S DRAWING ROOM MODEL ROSEWOOD FRENCH POLISHED, 5 octave Harmonium, 2 blowers, French Mouldings, Turned Columns, Brass Handles, 14 Stops, with Percussion Action	750
No. 9. ALEXANDRE'S DRAWING ROOM MODEL ROSEWOOD, 5 octave Harmonium, 2 blowers for Feet, Hand blower at back, French Mouldings, Turned Pillars, Knee Swell, 16 Stops, with Percussion Action	850

*** These are the most perfect Harmoniums ever manufactured.

HARMONIUM CHAIRS.

These useful Articles are indispensable to the Harmonium Player, being made with a sloping seat, and sufficiently high to give the requisite command over the Treddles while using the different stops of an Harmonium; each Chair is of beautifully polished imitation Rosewood, with handsomely shaped back; the seat is covered with Morocco Leather.

Height of front of seat, 25 inches.
Height of back of seat, 27 inches.
Price, Cash, Rs. 30.

For convenience of sending up Country, they are made to take to pieces.

THE DRAWING ROOM
ORCHESTRINA,
with three and a half octaves of keys.

This charming Instrument can be played upon by hand in the usual way, and by a mechanical appliance any Music can be performed with beautiful effect. The Instrument complete, fitted in a strong box for travelling, from Rs. 200 each.

REMARKS—Additional Barrels can be had, playing Operatic Airs, Overtures, National Airs, Songs, Polkas, Quadrilles, Waltzes, and every style of Music.

Each Barrel, Rs. 25 each, if taken in quantity.

*** This instrument from its extreme portability and at the same time great compass (for so small an instrument) is peculiarly adapted for either the Cabin or the Tent.

THE SERAPHINA ANGELICA
OR
MINIATURE HARMONIUM.

This is the most portable instrument of the class ever manufactured, it can be removed from the stand (which is extremely light) and the whole packs in a strong box for travelling, measuring only 30 by 18 by 13 inches.

Complete in case Rs. 175, others of slightly different construction with or without stands from Rs. 85 to 125.

MINIFLUTES.

These sweet toned Instruments are not larger than a moderately sized Flutina or Accordeon; they have keys like a Piano or an Harmonium, and can be played on the knee or on a table.

Each Instrument in Case complete, Rs. 45.

FLUTINAS
AND
ACCORDEONS,
Of perfect tone and finish, in every variety.
From Rs. 32 to Rs. 64 each.

ANGLO-GERMAN
AND
GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

A very large Stock of these Instruments continually on Sale.

28 keys Anglo-German	Rs. 45
20 keys, "Organ" tone or "Voix Celeste,"	From Rs. 25

SOUNDY and COMPANY,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEE
THE INDIAN ECONOMIST,
UPON
THE DEFICIT.

NOW READY, No. 4,
THE INDIAN ECONOMIST,
AND
STATISTICAL REPORTER.

The publication consists of three distinct parts : "The Indian Economist," "The Planters' Gazette," and "The Statistical Reporter." Each part is separately paged, and will be indexed separately once a year.

Rates of Subscription, (including postage.)

	In advance.	In arrears.
The Economist, including its two Supplements	Rs. 24	Rs. 30 a year.
The Planters' Gazette alone	„ 12	„ 15 „
The Statistical Reporter alone	„ 12	„ 15 „

Publishers—Messrs. Wyman & Co., Calcutta.

Agent in Bombay—Mr. J. Sequeira, "Times of India" Buildings.

Communications to the Editor to be addressed to Mr. Knight, Bombay.

The first number of "The Indian Economist" has taken us by surprise, so much superior is it to anything of the kind ever published even out of India. Government officials, public writers, and all interested in commercial and administrative questions will find it very valuable.—*Indian Daily News.*

"The Indian Economist" cannot fail to be an instrument of the utmost importance in developing the resources of the country. It must form a reference and a guidance to the statesman, as well as to the merchant.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

The first number of "The Indian Economist" has just reached us. It is but fair to say that we had formed some anticipations regarding it, but we can truly say that a candid though cursory perusal seems to justify them * * We foretell that "The Indian Economist" * * will become a power in the State * * It is accompanied by "The Statistical Reporter," which promises to be a most useful magazine of documents, throwing light on commerce and finance.—*Pioneer.*

In no place can the same information be got in so compact a form. If "The Economist" is continued with the vigour with which it has commenced, it will save the filing of piles of bluebooks. It is the work that was wanted, and contains no information which is not valuable. "The Indian Economist" is a work of permanent value.—*Madras Athenæum.*

"The Indian Economist" will form a great acquisition to the politician, the publicist, and the newspaper press, not only in India and throughout Great Britain, but in fact the whole commercial world. Carried out in its integrity with the same ability as is evinced in the copy before us, it will subserve the interest of men in every station of life. * * * Its typography is superior to that of any serial we have ever seen in India.—*Sind News.*

The second number of "The Indian Economist" confirms us in our judgment of the first. * * * As a record of facts and figures bearing on the material condition of India, it seems to us worthy of absolute confidence, and if well indexed, it will ultimately become a work for reference of unrivalled utility.—*Pioneer.*

The information with which "The Economist" is literally crammed is of the most recherché yet sterling character, such as not one Indian reader in a hundred could contrive to hunt out the *quasi* raw material out of which it has been condensed. The information thus laid before the public monthly is of itself worth three times the price "The Economist" sells for.—*Mofussilite.*

To the Indian Statistician there can be no more valuable compendium than Mr. Knight's "Indian Economist," * * * Mr. Knight has furnished the country with an abstract statistical monthly statement, which it is simply impossible to over-value.—*Dacca News.*

"The Indian Economist" gives in a convenient form for reference a great deal of matter on land and agriculture which otherwise could only be found by reading through a number of reports, or searching through half the Indian Journals.—*Englishman.*

Letter from the Hon'ble Mr.———, Member of Council.

I have been intending for some time past to write to you expressing my admiration of the first number of "The Indian Economist." I am lost in surprise at the enterprise, energy, and industry which have originated such a paper in India. I shall be glad to take two copies.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA and CHINA, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SIXTH DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Association, at the RATE of Rupees EIGHT per share, will be made at the Offices of the Association, No. 23, Apollo Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 24th instant, and every ensuing Wednesday, up to the 22nd December, next, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Shareholders will be required to produce and deposit their Certificates four days previous to date of payment.

P. DEWAR, Attorney for Liquidator.

Bombay, 16th November, 1869.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that at the GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, to be held on TUESDAY the 23rd instant, the following Resolutions will be submitted :—

Resolved, that the Meeting immediately proceed to elect two additional Directors to act together with the present Board of Directors in the further management of the Company's business. Resolved, that the compensation to each Director for attending the monthly Meetings of the Board be reduced to Rs. 15, and that Clause 55 of the Company's Deed of Partnership be, and is, hereby altered by substituting therein the words Rs. 15 instead of Rs. 30.

MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 17th November, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CHINTAMON GUNGADHUR JOSEE has agreed to mortgage his piece of ground, with the house and premises standing thereon, situate in Koombartookda Street, without the Fort of Bombay. The house is assessed under No. 22, and the ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Pension Tax under No. 454, and bounded on the east by the Oart of Turra Naikeen, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the house of Gunput Hurrychund, and on the south by the house of Bhasker Wiswanath. Any person having any claim to the said property, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise should make the same known to us, the undersigned, at our office, in the Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed.—Dated this 17th day of November, 1869.

MANISTY & HURRELL, Mortgagee's Solicitors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HAMABAEE, widow of the late HAJEE KHUMISSA bin MAHOMED PATKER, HAJEE NOOR MAHOMED bin HAJEE KHUMISSA, HAJEE VULLY bin HAJEE KHUMISSA, and HAJEE ALLY bin HAJEE KHUMISSA have contracted to mortgage to the undersigned all that piece of Fazen daree land belonging to Pestonjee Shapoorjee, and containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts, with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of the Rungaree Moola or Syed Abdool Rahimon street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the subdistrict of Mandvee, and is bounded on the east by the said Syed Ahmed Rahimon street, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the range of Dhunjee Ookerda, and on the south by the house of Hamed Essa, and the said house is assessed under No. 30 by the Collector of Assessment, and stands in his books in the name of Hajee Khumissa bin Hajee Mahomed Patker. All persons who have any claim against the said property, by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise are requested to make the same known to the undersigned, in writing, at his residence, No. 24, Bhooleshwur street, without the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed and the claim made thereafter will be regarded as null and void.

ATMARAM MOOLCHUND.

Bombay, 17th November, 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S
LIBRARY.
No. 11, Hummum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1870.

	Rs.
No. 51.—One Day on each Page, Folio, 8 in by 12½	8 12
„ 52.—Two Days on each Page, ditto ditto	7 8
„ 53.—Three Days on each Page, ditto ditto	5 0
„ 55 —Six Days on each Page, ditto ditto	3 8
„ 1.—One Day on a Page, Quarto, 7½ by 9½	6 4
„ 2 H.—Two Days on a Page, ditto ditto	4 14
„ 3.—Three Days on a Page, ditto ditto	3 12
3 B.—Three Days on a Page, Dr. and Cr., ditto ditto	5 2
4.—Four Days on a Page, ditto ditto	3 4
Scribbling Diaries, with Blotting Paper interleaved, of all sizes	
Pocket Diaries for Ladies and Gentlemen.	
The Bengal Army List, Oct. 1, 1869	5 8
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, with Music and Appendix	1 4
Ditto handsomely bound	4 8
Ditto small edition	0 8

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

*** Intending Subscribers to English Newspapers and Periodicals for 1870 are requested to kindly communicate with us before the 1st proximo.—A Price List of all English Newspapers and Periodicals has been compiled, and we shall be happy to furnish the same to any one on application.

Bombay, 17th Nov., 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN,
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

- Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
- Cast and Blister Steel.
- Pig and Sheet Lead.
- Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
- Cast Iron Pipes.
- Contractors' Tools.
- India Rubber Suction Hose.
- India Rubber Sheet.
- Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
- Portland Cement.
- Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
- One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
- One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

RACKET KIT,
BY BLUCK, WILSON, AND JEFFRIES.

Treacher and Company, Limited, are the sole Agents for Bluck's superior and well known Racket Bat.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
A complete Racket Kit, consisting of Bat, Ball, and Shoes, in mahogany case, with lock	35 0	40 0
Racket Bats, superior	13 0	14 8
Do. Boots, of sizes, per pair ... from	10 0 to	14 0
Do. Balls, the Best ... per doz.	2 0	2 8
Do. Presses, to keep the Bat in proper shape, and preserve the gut from rats	6 0	7 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NOTICES.

BOMBAY HOCKEY CLUB.—A GYMKHANA will be held on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., in the Oval, Esplanade, when the Programme of Sports will be as follows :—

4 P.M.—Tilting at Ring and Tent-pegging. Open to all.
4-30.—Tatto Race with Hockey Balls.
4-45.—Match at Hockey, Blues *vs.* Whites.
5-5.—Bicycle Race, for a Cup. Open to all Europeans. Entrance Rs. 5.
5-20.—Tattoo Hurdle Race. Hockey height, 13 hands. Open to Members of the B. H. C. and Officers of H. M.'s 2nd Queen's Regiment. Owners up.
5-30.—Hurdle Race, half mile. Open to all Soldiers and Sailors. 1st Prize, Rs. 15; 2nd, Rs. 10; 3rd, Rs. 5.

Entries for the Bicycle and Tattoo Races to be sent in to the undersigned by 5 P.M. on Wednesday, 17th.

By the kind permission of Col. Rose and Officers the Band of the 2nd Queen's Regiment will play on the ground.

There will a Tent and Refreshments for Ladies.

DONALD GRAHAM, Honorary Secretary B. H. C.

DAVE CARSON'S
MINSTREL & DRAMATIC TROUPE,
CONSISTING OF
FOURTEEN ARTISTES,
Will open at the
GRANT ROAD THEATRE
ON OR ABOUT
DECEMBER 1st, 1869.

During the season will be produced the latest
BURLESQUES, DRAMAS, COMEDIES,
FARCES, AND BURLETTAS,
Combined with
ORIGINAL ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY
AND
DAVE CARSON'S
PECULIAR IDEAS.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.

We have THIS DAY REMOVED our BUSINESS from 1 Hummum Street to 9 Church Gate Street, the same house that the Government Telegraph Department has occupied for the last three years.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

1st November, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the RIGHT to OCCUPY the plots of VACANT LAND situate in Trimbuck Purushram Street and at Mazagon, and the privilege of taking the Fruits of different trees standing on Government ground situate in different villages in the Mahim District, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Collector's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th November, 1869, at 1 P.M.

Terms of Sale and other particulars may be learnt on application.

J. KING, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 19th October, 1869.

AN EXTENSIVE COLLIERY in NORTH WALES, shipping at Birkenhead, Port of Liverpool, is desirous of appointing an AGENT for the SALE of their STEAM COAL, which is on the Admiralty List and that of the Indian Council, The Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co., Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co., &c., &c.

Address, stating prospects of business, Commission required, and giving references in London and Liverpool, A. C., 48, South John Street, Liverpool.

These Coals have been shipped largely to Bombay during the last 20 years.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Edouljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS,
23, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

NOTICE.—Mr. Stretton has much pleasure in announcing the OPENING of the above STUDIO THIS DAY. Its position, removed from the business part of the City, and standing in a large Compound, not only affords every facility for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but materially conduces to the comfort and convenience of the Public; by Ladies the private character of the establishment, and its internal arrangements, will be particularly appreciated. Constructed at a considerable outlay for securing perfect lighting and ventilation it is peculiarly adapted to the requirements of a hot climate, the temperature rarely exceeding that of any other part of the house.

Carriages and Horses taken in the Compound.

The Studio is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 A.M. till 4 P.M. No. 1, Love Lane, Parell Road.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER,
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

CLOSING BUSINESS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

REDUCTION FOR CASH 25 PER CENT.

MESSRS. ROSSELET & Co., with the view of CLOSING their RETAIL BUSINESS, have from THIS DAY considerably REDUCED their PRICES all round, and invite intending purchasers to avail themselves of this opportunity for BUYING at a LOW RATE, for cash only.

On MONDAY, the 6th of DECEMBER next, to begin at one o'clock P.M. precisely, and on the following days, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and COMPANY, Actioneers, are instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at R. & Co.'s premises, No. 5, Medow Street, Fort, if not disposed of previously by private sale, a very valuable stock, comprising—

Gold Watches, plain and fancy.

Gold (15 kts.) Jewellery of London make, such as Bracelets, Earrings, Brooches, Lockets, Sleeve Links, Rings for Ladies and Gentlemen, &c., &c.

Silver Ware of English Manufacture.

Electro-plated Ware, by Elkington & Company.

Travelling Clocks and Time-pieces.

Musical Boxes in great variety, and a whole stock of Fancy Goods.

Catalogues, giving full particulars, will soon be issued.

The Goods will be ready for inspection, every day, from 9 o'clock A.M. to 5 o'clock P.M., during the week preceding the Auction sale.

Rajahs and other wealthy Native Gentlemen living in the interior of the country will find it to their advantage in sending Assignees to the sale, or their Agents in Bombay, the assortment containing many costly and rich articles, set with precious stones of all kinds.

R. & Co. continue to undertake the REPAIRS of Watches, Jewellery, Clocks, Musical-boxes, &c., as hitherto, until the 31st of January 1870.

All Debtors of the Firm, both Up-country and in Bombay, are requested to remit without delay the balance of their accounts.

Bombay, 15th November, 1869. ROSSELET & Co.

PURE WATER.
SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTER.

No Family should be without one of these most excellent FILTERS.

No. 1, Rs. 20; No. 2, Rs. 28; No. 3, Rs. 38.

ADVANTAGES.

1. The most impure waters are deprived of colour, taste, and odour.
2. Chemically dissolved organic matter, such as peat and decayed vegetation, are converted into carbonic acid.
3. Deleterious gases are neutralized.
4. Water filtered through Magnetic Carbide has no action on lead.
5. Animal and vegetable life cannot exist in water filtered thus.
6. Water in passing through this Filter is deprived of iron, sulphur, and even arsenics, should they exist in solution.
7. The hardness of chalk waters is greatly reduced.
8. It never loses its filtering and purifying powers, but after ten years' constant use it has been found equally powerful as when first used.

*** The Advertisers have such confidence in recommending the above that they will be glad to send them upon trial, to be returned or paid for at the expiration of a month from date of receipt.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

JEWELLERY AT ENGLISH PRICES.

Attention is invited to the residue of a consignment of JEWELLERY, consisting of

Bracelets,	Necklets,	Shirt Studs,
Brooches,	Ear-wires,	Collar Studs,
Eardrops,	Scarf Rings,	Sleeve Links,
Lockets,	Scarf Pins,	Charms, &c.,

which, under instructions, are now offered at English prices in order to close account.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10 Horse Power	Rs. 3,200
8 „ „	„ 2,600
6 „ „	„ 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.

A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.

Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.

Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES	Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over fifty years' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted : these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton.	Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan,	Black capsule, „	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Leoville,	Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule, „	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
St. Julien,	Green capsule, „	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
Medoc,	Red capsule „	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
Medoc,	White capsule, „	„ 13 8	
Sauterne,	Red capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.
(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	„ 26 0	
Macon, ditto	„ 21 0	
Chablis, ditto	„ 22 0	

CHAMPAGNES.
The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry ... Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil, „	„ 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil „	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes } Silver Foil „	„ 27 0	„ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	to 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	„ 32	„ 17 8
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	...
„ „ Braunberger	„ 25	...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42	„ 17 0
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	...
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 26	„ 14 0
„ „ Hocheimer	„ 23	„ 12 8

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—Old Crusted, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity	„ 30 0	
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose :—

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale	Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale	Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale,	White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	„ 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	„ 23
„ „ Scotch	Do.	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	„ 21

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
The finest : cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara,	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

TERMS.

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

Three months' credit allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns, as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd & James.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Agents for the above well known Firm, HAVE ON SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

		Per dozen.
CHAMPAGNE, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Magnums	Rs. 90
Do. do. do.		40
Do. do. do. a Crown		33
MOSELLE, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality		40
Do. Fine do. Brand a Crown		30
HOCK, Sparkling, Brand a Crown		30
Do. Fine Still, Red Seal		18
Do. Superior, Green Seal		40
SHERRY, Pale, Blue Seal		23
Do. do. Yellow Seal		29
Do. Golden do.		20
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		33
CLARET, Light, Capsule		15
Do. do. Pints		8
Do. Yellow Seal		23
Do. Red do. Pints		17
Do. do. do. Quarts		32
PORT, Black Seal		26
BRANDY, Vieux Cognac		34
Do. Brand a Crown		24
OLD TOM, Red Seal		18
DRY GIN, Black Seal		18
CURACOA, Sweet or Dry		42
MARASCHINO		48

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.

Elphinstone Circle, October, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
LIST OF
WINES, SPIRITS & LIQUEURS.

WINES.

PORTS.

	Cash. pr doz. Rs. a.	Credit. pr doz. Rs. a.
GRAHAM & Co.'s SOUND PORT, ...Quarts	21 8	24 0
Do. ...Pints	13 8	15 0
J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s FINE OLD PORT, with good body and flavour ...Quarts	27 0	30 0
Do. do. ...Pints	16 0	18 0
J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PORT, a first class full-bodied Wine, with fine bouquet and flavour (most suitable for invalids)...Quarts	34 0	38 0
Do. Do. ...Pints	19 0	21 0

SHERRIES.
Selected and Shipped expressly by J. & C. White & Co.

PALE DINNER, a light dry wine, excellent for general family or table use, ...Quarts	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO, a superior full flavoured dinner Wine ...Quarts	27 0	30 0
SUPERIOR PALE, J. & C. W.'s well known White Seal ...Quarts	30 0	33 0
MANZANILLA, a delicately nutty flavoured and very dry wine, in high esteem among connoisseurs (sometimes known as the "convent" Wine) ...Quarts	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a soft, pure, delicate wine (genuine juice of the grape, which cheaper wines offered as Amontillado usually are not)	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO; the ne plus ultra of Sherries, this wine may fairly be said to be unequalled for delicacy, dryness, and aroma	44 0	48 0

MADEIRA.

FINEST OLD MADEIRA, selected especially by Cossart, Gordon & Co., Madeira, recommended to convalescents ...Quarts	38 0	42 0

MARSALA WINE.

FINE OLD MARSALA, a sound and wholesome substitute for cheap Sherries ...Quarts	17 0	19 0

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India," their finest brand, in original cases as landed, Quarts per dozen	38 0	42 0
Do. do. examined, Quarts per dozen	40 0	44 0
Do. do. ... Pints per dozen	22 0	24 0
JULES (the original) MUMMS finest dry in original cases as landed, ...Quarts per dozen	38 0	42 0
Do. do. examined, Quarts per dozen	40 0	44 0
Do. do. ... Pints per dozen	22 0	24 0
PERRIER JOUET'S finest, "Pale extra dry creaming:" Unequalled by any other brand imported—this wine has become as completely the favourite of Indian, as it has long been of London Society, in original cases as landed, ...Quarts per dozen	38 0	42 0
Do. Do examined, Quarts per dozen	40 0	44 0
Do. Do. ... Pints per dozen	22 0	24 0

HOCKS.
Selected & Shipped expressly by Deinhardt, of Coblentz.

FINEST SPARKLING, possessing in full perfection the aroma and flavour characteristic of the best Rhine Wine ...Quarts	40 0	44 0
Ditto ditto ... Pints	22 0	24 0
RUDESHEIMER, still, a fine dinner wine. Quarts	34 0	38 0
HOCHEIMER, a superior light wine ...Quarts	24 0	26 8
(On the way, and expected shortly.)		
BODENTHAL, still, vintage 1865, a sound light wine for general drinking ...Quarts		
Ditto Ditto ... Pints		
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865, a superior light wine ...Quarts		
Ditto Ditto ... Pints		
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862, a fine Dinner wine ...Quarts		
Ditto Ditto ... Pints		
EHRENBREITSTEIN, vintage 1860, a very superior wine ...Quarts		
Ditto Ditto ... Pints		
STEINWEIN, vintage 1832, the well known fine wine in Jug shaped bottles		

MOSELLES.

DEINHARDT'S Finest sparkling; a splendid wine, ...Quarts	36 0	40 0
Ditto Ditto ... Pints	20 0	22 0
F. GIESLER & Co.'s Finest sparkling...Quarts	36 0	40 0

CLARETS.

The Company's Clarets have been known throughout the presidency for many years as the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1858, a good sound Breakfast Wine ...Quarts	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1851, a superior Breakfast, or Cup, Wine ...Quarts	14 8	16 0
Ditto Ditto ... Pints	8 0	9 0
SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1849, a fine Dinner Wine ...Quarts	21 8	24 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, vintage 1848, a superb Dinner or Dessert Wine, unsurpassed for bouquet, body, and flavour ...Quarts	32 0	36 0

BURGUNDIES.
Shipped direct from Bordeaux.

CHABLIS, vintage 1861, an agreeable delicate white wine, suitable for the first course of fish ...Quarts	18 8	21 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1858, superior of higher bouquet and fuller body ...Quarts	25 0	28 0
POMARD, vintage 1861, a fine red wine ...Quarts	25 0	28 0

SAUTERNES.
Shipped direct from Bordeaux.

BARSAC, vintage 1861, a light and agreeably delicate wine ...Quarts	21 8	24 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861, a sound light wine ...Quarts	24 0	27 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858, a very superior wine ...Quarts	32 0	36 0

DENMAN'S GREEK WINES,
All in their pure unfortified state.

COMO; a red wine resembling young full-bodied Port ...Quarts	32 8	36 0
HYMET, RED; a full-bodied dry wine, resembling Burgundy ...Quarts	20 8	23 0
HYMET, WHITE; a fine dry wine of Chablis character ...Quarts	20 8	23 0
KEFFESIA, WHITE; a dry dinner wine of very fine Chablis character ...Quarts	27 0	30 0
PATRAS, RED; of a rich Burgundy character ...Quarts	24 0	27 0
PATRAS, WHITE; of a fine full-bodied Hock character ...Quarts	20 8	23 0
SAINT ELIE; a fine very dry wine of Amontillado character ...Quarts	28 8	32 0
SANTORIN; a very dry wine with Port flavour ...Quarts	28 8	32 0
THERA; a full-bodied white wine, with dry Madeira character ...Quarts	36 0	40 0
VISANTO; an exceedingly luscious white wine, delicious for dessert ...Quarts	44 0	48 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

NESSMELY, No. 1; an agreeable light Hock, Qts.	22 0	25 0
OFNER ADLERBERGER, a red wine, of Burgundy character ...Quarts	24 0	27 0
SEXARDER; a red, sound, light, delicate wine, with very fine Claret bouquet ...Quarts	19 0	21 0

Note.—Not less than 3 bottles supplied at "Cash" rates.

SPIRITS.

The Company are exclusive Wholesale and Retail Agents in this Presidency for the superior productions of "THE VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC," which will be found particularly pure, soft, and delicately flavoured.

The Public are requested before purchasing, from other than the Company's Establishments, Brandy purporting to be Treacher and Company's, to see that the LABELS, CORKS, and CAPSULES of the bottles bear the Company's trade-marks, a "Phoenix," and their name, as SPURIOUS LIQUORS have frequently been bottled in waste bottles bearing the Company's labels, and foisted upon purchasers, through their servants, as the genuine article.—See Police Report in "Times of India" of 17th June 1867.

BRANDIES.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s celebrated Heart-labelled Brandy)	per doz.	27 0	30 0
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s) the "Travelling Bottle" (a flat & portable specialty for Travellers' use).	„	18 0	21 0
COGNAC, OLD PALE	„	21 0	27 0
COGNAC PALE; the Vine-Growers' Co.'s label	„	18 0	21 0
BRANDY, EXSHAW'S No. 1	„	38 0	42 0
„ No. 2	„	24 0	28 0
„ HENNESSEY'S	„	25 0	28 0
„ MARTELL'S	„	25 0	28 0
„ MOUNIER'S Vine Leaf	„	24 0	27 0
„ PINET CASTILLON'S	„	27 0	30 0

LONDON GINS.

BOOTH'S LONDON OLD TOM	18 0	21 0
SWAINE and BOORD'S „	17 0	20 0

HOLLANDS GIN.

DEKUYPER'S Genuine GENEVA, case of 15 large squares	25 8	28 0
Do. do. case of 12 small squares.	14 0	16 0

RUMS.

The Company are exclusive Agents in this Presidency for the Celebrated Old Jamaica Rum of Messrs. HENRY WHITE & Co., Purveyors by appointment to Her Majesty's Navy.

RUM, FINEST OLD JAMAICA, H. White and Co.'s ...Qts. per doz.	21 0	24 0
RUM, OLD JAMAICA	18 0	21 0

WHISKEYS.

IRISH, KINAHAN'S Celebrated L. L.	19 0	21 0
SCOTCH, CRABBIE'S Fine Highland	18 0	20 0

(Not less than 3 bottles supplied at cash rates).

LIQUEURS AND CREMES.

Of the finest qualities, and from the first shippers only.

ABSINTHE, DE FURSLENTHUM, NEUENBURG	per doz.	23 0	26 0
Do. do. do.	each	2 0	2 8
CHERRY BRANDY, PETER HEERING'S ORIGINAL COPENHAGEN	Qts. each	2 6	2 12
Do. do do.	Pts. „	1 4	1 8
CURACAO, WYNAND FOCKINK'S of AMSTERDAM White or Red, in Stone bottles	Qts. each	3 0	3 8
Do. do.	Pts. „	1 2	2 0
CURACAO, BOORD AND SON'S OF LONDON (very fine)	Qts. „	3 8	4 0
CURACAO, WHITE & Co.'s CELEBRATED CURACAO SHRUB	Qts. „	2 12	3 0
MARASCHINO, DI FRANCESCO DRIOLI, DI ZARA (the original)	Qts. each	4 8	5 0
Do. do.	Pts.	2 12	3 0
MARASCHINO, BOORD AND SON'S (very fine)	Qts. „	3 8	4 0
CREME DE CITRONELLE, a very delicately flavoured Liqueur, Boord and Son's	Qts. each	3 8	4 0
CREME DE NOYEAU (Creme de Martinique) BOORD and SON'S, very fine	Qts. each	3 8	4 0
CREME DE NOYEAU, FORESTIER'S, OF BORDEAUX	„	2 8	3 0
CREME DE NOYEAU, WYNAND FOCKINK'S	„	3 0	3 0
Do. do.	Pts. „	1 12	2 0
CREME DE LAROSE, FORESTIER'S	Qts. each	2 8	3 0
CREME DE LAROSE, WYNAND FOCKINK'S	„	3 0	3 8
Do. do.	Pts. „	1 12	2 0
CREME DE VANILLE, FORESTIER'S	Qts. each	2 8	3 0
CREME DE VANILLE, WYNAND FOCKINK'S	„	3 8	3 8
Do. do,	Pts. „	1 12	2 0
VERMOUTH DE NOILLY PRAT & CIE	per doz.	18 0	21 0
Do. do.	each	1 12	2 0
CHAMPAGNE PUNCH	Bottles. each	3 0	3 8
MILK PUNCH, Concentrated Essence of	Pts. each	1 12	2 0
RUM PUNCH, do. do	„	1 12	2 0

CORDIALS.

CRABBIE'S Ginger Wine,	Qts. per doz.	18 0	20 0
CRABBIE'S Ginger Brandy	each	1 12	2 0
CRABBIE'S Ginger Cordial	„	1 12	2 0

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TONIC WINE BITTERS.

The Company are the sole Agents for the Celebrated ANGOSTURA BITTERS by Dr. Siegert of Angostura, and for the well known SAINSBURY'S ORANGE QUININE WINE of guaranteed strength and quality.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS, Real Ciudad Bolivar. Pts. ea.		2 12	3 0
Do. do. do.	per doz.	30 0	34 0
BRANDY BITTERS, Treacher & Co.'s	each bot.	1 4	1 8
ORANGE BITTERS do do.		1 4	1 8
ORANGE BITTERS, Field and Son's	Pts. each.	1 0	1 4
Do. do. do.	Qts. each.	1 12	2 0
POMALO and ORANGE TONIC, Treacher & Company's	each bot.	1 0	1 4
QUININE WINE by Sainsbury	large „	2 0	2 4
Do. do.	small „	1 0	1 4
SHERRY BITTERS „	each „	1 4	1 8
WINE BITTERS „	each „	1 0	1 4

PORTERS AND STOUTS.

BARCLAY and PERKINS', bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS	Pts. „	4 0	4 8
Do. do. do.	Qts. „	6 8	7 0
GUINNESS' DOUBLE EXTRA STOUT bottled by SPARKS, MOLINE and Co.	Pts. „	4 0	4 8
Do. do. do.	Qts. „	6 8	7 0

ALES.
(Received in quarterly consignments.)

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, bottled by FRIEND AND Co.	Pts. per doz.	3 12	4 0
Do. do.	Qts. „	6 0	6 8
BASS'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE, bottled by CAMERON & SAUNDERS	Pts. „	3 12	4 0
Do. do. do.	Qts. „	6 4	6 12
BASS'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE, bottled in new cone shouldered bottles, by JOHN J. STONE and Co.	Pts. „	4 0	4 4
Do. do. do.	Qts. „	6 8	7 0

Bass's East India Pale Ale, bottled by Stone and Co. to Imperial measure, recommended to Messes and large householders for convenience and economy, costing the consumer proportionately about 20 per cent. less than beer bottled in the ordinary way.

BASS'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE ...Impl. Pts. per doz		4 12	5 4
Do. do. Impl.	Qts. „	8 8	9 0

N. B.—The above rates are subject to occasional variation with the fluctuation of the market.

Note.—Not less than 6 bottles supplied at Cash rates.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London :—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1 doz. each.		
Do.	Pints	do.	2	„
Moselle	Quarts	do.	1	„

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, I. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known WINES—

Sherry, Fine Pale	Rs. 25 per doz.
„ do.	„ 27 „
„ Extra Pale	„ 25 „
Port, Superior	„ 26 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1869.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned—

Larronde Frere's	
ST. JULIEN	Rs. 12 per dozen.
MARGAUX	„ 17 „ „
CHATEAU LEOVILLE	„ 24 „ „
OLD COGNAC	„ 20 „ „
SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC	„ 25 „ „
Domingo D'Almeida Soares'	
PORT WINE of 1815 Vintage	„ 30 „ „
Do. 1817 Do	„ 24 „ „

REMINGTON & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, a BAND MASTER for H. M.'s 23rd Regiment Bombay Native Light Infantry, must be a German or Foreigner, and have had charge of a military band for at least 5 years. Terms Rs. 150 a month and quarters, or Rs. 175 without quarters. Reference, post paid, to be made to the Band President, 23rd Regiment Bombay N. L. I., Poona.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

TO LET, a GOOD SIZE SHOP in Meadow Street. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Breach Candy. Rs. 200.

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, Eighteen BUNGALOWS, Rs. 150 to 350—furnished and unfurnished.

BYCULLA.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 125, 150, 175, 200, 250, and 300.

CHINCHPOOGLY.—Five BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 150, 175, 200, 250, and 350—furnished and unfurnished.

MAZAGON.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 100, 100, 200, 200, 200, and 250.

PARELL.—Four BUNGALOWS Rent Rs. 50, 110, 125, and 175.

FORT.—Fourteen RESIDENCES. Rent Rs. 40, 50, 50, 50, 75, 75, 80, 100, 100, 100, 125, 125, 350, and 400.

FORT.—Eighteen OFFICES. Rent Rs. 40, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 100, 120, 125, 150, 150, 200, 200, 250, 300, 300, 300, and 400.

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, a few GODOWNS in the Fort and at Colaba. For particulars apply to

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, a few BUNGALOWS at Matheran. Rent for the Season, Rs 250 to 700.

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,"
6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE BEG to CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the arrival of our NEW STOCK for the SEASON.

Every description of Millinery, Hosiery, &c., &c., received by each Overland Mail.

Always on hand a large assortment of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Chignons, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, and a splendid Selection of Jewellery.

Ladies' Dresses, Hats, and Jackets, &c., can be made to order on the premises. MEIFFRE, NEVEU, & Co.

RECEIVED BY LAST MAIL.

Photo. Chemicals	Portmanteaux	Tobacco Pouches
Infant's Foods	Steel Pens	Rusks
Cocoa	Draughts & Boards	Butter
Pate de Foie Gras	Anchovies	Salinometers
Dried Herbs	Jewellery	Steel Pens
Ham	Bacon	Cheese

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PORTMANTEAUX,

With solid leather handles, flaps, and buckled straps; and strong tumbler locks.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Solid leather, measuring 19 by 12 by 8 inches, each	27 0	30 0
Best Brown Basil, of same dimensions ... each	18 8	21 0
Super enamelled black, bound with brown leather ... each	16 0	18 0

OVERLAND TRUNKS,

With solid leather handles, flaps, and buckled straps; and strong tumbler locks.

Super enamelled black, bound with leather, measuring 39 by 15 by 12½ inches ... each	27 0	30 0

BULLOCK TRUNKS,

With solid leather handles, flaps, and stout buckled straps, passing completely over the cover; and strong tumbler locks.

Best enamelled white, bound with brown leather, measuring 42 by 15 by 15 inches ... each	36 0	40 0

A large assortment of
TRAVELLING BAGS,
CARPET, CARRIAGE, COURIER, HAND, LINEN, AND MONEY;
and a variety of
DRESSING BAGS & CASES.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET opened with brisk demands for Elphinstones, Colabas, and Mazagons, but in the afternoon there was a fall and they closed at Rs. 1,020, 1,820 and 1,320, respectively, for time.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10p.ct	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1550
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	617½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	200
5,250	4,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,550
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	340
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,996	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	134
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,765
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,010
10,800	1,000	650	..11-14	Do. New	640
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	198
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,355
5,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	360

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	650
250	3,000	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	525
	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,600
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,075
200	500	all	93do.	Do. New	525
500	1,500	all	300do.	Colaba Press Co	8,600
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,100
150	8,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	9,800
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,100
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,150
1000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	820
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	250
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
220	2,700	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,625

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.1	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£10	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	195

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	820
500	2,500	all	90*p.s	Alliance Spinning	1,680
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	735
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	250
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	2,000
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,370
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	715
9,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,270
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,375

(* For the half year.)

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 17.

Wilson, Colonel, Deputy Adjutant General Bengal Army, on leave, from Simla.
Tobin, Assistant Surgeon, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, on duty, from Deolalee.
Chamber, Lieutenant, 5th Regiment N. I., on sick certificate, from Belgaum.
Bell, Surgeon, Medical Department, on privilege leave, from Poona.
Hall, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Secunderabad.
Hudleston, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on sick certificate, from Chanda.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 17.

Wilson, Colonel, Deputy Adjutant General Bengal Army, to rejoin, to Simla.
Stapleton, Ensign, 1-19th Regiment, to join, to Rawul Pindee.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 16th November, 1869.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 441, 12th May last, Ensign Lynch was appointed second Wing Subaltern, 14th Regiment N. I., on probation, instead of attached, as therein stated.

Major F. S. Cornewall, Staff Corps, is transferred from General Duty, Poona, to General Duty, Ahmedabad.

Major Cornewall will travel at the public expense.

Official notification has been received by Captain Gwyn, 2nd Foot, having on his recent promotion been posted to the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

In continuation of G. O. C. No. 851 of the 20th September last, the following Officers have been detailed for duty with their regimental depots, their services being available for duty with troops during the voyage to England.

2nd Battalion 1st Foot.
Lieutenant L. E. Miller.
1st Battalion 2nd Foot.
Captain E. H. Helyar,
Lieutenant G. A. Scott.
1st Battalion 8th Foot.
Lieutenant M. Stourton.
Lieutenant W. S. Siskins.
1st Battalion 21st Foot.
Lieutenant J. Croker.
108th Foot.
Captain W. F. Worster.
Lieutenant S. W Graham.
Lieutenant E Lloyd.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 13.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg the powers conferred upon a Local Government by Sections 23, 38, 49, 51, 390, 394, 395, 396, and 397 of Act XXV. of 1861.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of the General Order in this Department, dated 23rd April 1869, No. 117, the following Notification is issued :—

Lieutenant F. A. Wilson, R.A., Aide-de-Camp to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to officiate as Adjutant of the Deolee Irregular Force, until further orders.

Lieutenant D. W. K Barr, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant for Boundary Settlements in Bhopal, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Central India, in the room of Lieutenant C. W. Burton, transferred to Rajpootana.

Lieutenant F. H. Maitland, of Her Majesty's 4th Hussars, Officiating Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundelcund, to officiate as Assistant for Boundary Settlements in Bhopal, in the room of Lieutenant Barr.

Surgeon H. R. Oswald, M.D., attached to the Mysore Commission, has been granted preparatory leave of absence for 15 days from the 2nd October 1869, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, to enable him to proceed to Madras for the purpose of obtaining a final medical certificate to Europe.

Mr. W. O. B. McMahon, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in that Province, in the room of Lieutenant L. R. Battye, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Baron John Bentinck to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Oudh in the room of Mr. W. O. B. McMahon.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. C. Grigor, Controller of the Money Order Department, Calcutta, resigned his appointment on the 27th August 1869.

Mr. E. Rule received charge of the office of Deputy Accountant General, British Burmah, from Mr. C. R. Kiernander on the forenoon of the 18th ultimo.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major George Crommelin Hankin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 4th Bengal Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for two years.

Ensign John Douglas Hallett, of the 101st Foot, Quarter Master, 40th (The Shahjehanpore) Regiment of Native Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 28th July 1868, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Ensign Hallett, will rank as Lieutenant in that corps with effect from the 28th July 1868, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Cornet Henry Stanley Williamson, of the 5th Lancers, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 5th Bengal Cavalry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 21st Sept. 1868, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Cornet Williamson will rank as Lieutenant in that corps with effect from the 21st September 1868, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified opposite their respective names, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

Ensign, now Lieutenant, John William O'Callaghan, of the 11th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry,—7th September 1868.

Ensign Robert Tomkyns Hawkes, of the 7th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry,—24th September 1868.

Lieutenant George Fredric Churchill, of the 106th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 1st Goorkha Regiment,—5th October 1868.

Ensign O'Callaghan to rank as Lieutenant in the Staff Corps from the 7th September 1868, and Ensign Hawkes from the 24th September 1868.

Lieutenants Charles St. John Burren Barnett and Alexander George Ross, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the 4th November 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant F. A. Darley, Staff Corps, General List Infantry, to be Captain, from 17th August 1869, in the room of Captain F. Van Hagen Sperling, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 5th European Regiment, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Colonel, Henry Milne, Infantry, to be Colonel, from 25th August 1869, agreeably to Clause 2, paragraph 61, of Secretary of State's despatch published in G. G. O. No. 808 of 1866.

Major, Captain in Staff Corps, S. A. T. Judge, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain A. B. Melville, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 67th N.I., to be Major; and Lieutenant Thomas Henry Tyrwhitt Drake, General List, Infantry, to be Captain, from 25th August 1869, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Colonel, H. Milne, promoted.

Major J. B. Cox, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain, Major in Staff Corps, H. B. Urmston, Cadre of the late 62nd N. I., to be Major; and Lieutenant Henry Edgcumbe Elliot, General List, Infantry, to be Captain, from 25th August 1869, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain in Staff Corps, S. A. T. Judge, removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Major C. F. Packe, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain W. C. Mitchell, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 4th N. I., to be Major; and Lieutenant Fleetwood Hesketh Williams, General List, Infantry, to be Captain, from 25th August 1869, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, J. B. Cox, removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Major, Captain in Staff Corps, J. H. Jenkins, Infantry to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain A. H. Bramley, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 44th N. I., to be Major; and Lieutenant Alfred Reginald Wilkinson, General List, Infantry, to be Captain, from 25th August 1869, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, C. F. Packe, removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Major, Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps, C. Irvine, Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Captain, Major in Staff Corps, G. Hamilton, Cadre of the late 51st N. I., to be Major; and Lieutenant C. E. Macaulay, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 51st N. I., to be Captain, from 25th Aug. 1869, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel, Captain in Staff Corps, J. H. Jenkins, removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Major A. Ellis, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Captain, Major in Staff Corps, F. A. Dickins, Cadre of the late 81st N. I., to be Major; and Lieutenant Francis Henry Thomas, General List, Infantry, to be Captain, from 25th Aug. 1869, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Irvine, Staff Corps, removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Major Philip Sydney Yorke, Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Captain William Astell Franks, Cadre of the late 12th N. I. to be Major; Lieutenant Charles Owen Wynne Apperley, General List, Infantry, to be Captain, from 25th Aug. 1869, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel Major in Staff Corps, A. Ellis, removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Lieutenant H. B. Hanna, Staff Corps, General List, Infantry, to be Captain, from 2nd October 1869, in the room of Captain A. B. Chalmers, deceased.

Lieutenant E. P. Ommaney, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 45th N. I., to be Captain, from 14th October 1869, in the room of Captain W. F. Edwards, Staff Corps, placed on the Retired List.

Lieutenant George David Reid, General List, Infantry, to be Captain, from 16th October 1869, in the room of Captain H. W. Williams, Cadre of the late 64th N. I., deceased.

Major William Babington Peile, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Ralph Bristow Dundas, Cadre of the late 38th N. I., to be Major; and Lieutenant G. B. Stevens, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 38th N. I., to be Captain, from 22nd October 1869, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel E. Thomas, deceased.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Captain E. G. Wace, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 33rd N. I., to rank from 10th November 1868, in the room of Captain, Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps, G. B. Malleson, promoted.

Captain William Benjamin Aislabie, General List, Infantry, 29th June 1869, in the room of Captain, Major in Staff Corps, C. M. Longmore, late 33rd N. I., promoted.

Captain Arthur John Tregonwell Welchman, General List, Infantry, 5th July 1869, in the room of Captain W. B. Aislabie, General List, Infantry, whose rank has been altered.

Captain William Fane Tucker, General List, Infantry, 16th July 1869, in the room of Captain J. T. Welchman, General List, Infantry, whose rank has been altered.

Captain William Hopkinson, General List, Infantry, 13th August 1869, in the room of Captain W. F. Tucker, General List, Infantry, whose rank has been altered.

Memorandum.—The promotion of Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) C. F. Battye, late 33rd Native Infantry (retired) to Regimental Captain, published in G. G. O. No. 336 of 1869, is hereby cancelled.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—2nd Sikh Infantry.

Captain H. M. Pratt, Adjutant, 4th Sikh Infantry, and Officiating Wing Officer, 6th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer, vice Captain S. Beckett, appointed to another situation.

Captain Pratt, Wing Officer, will officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer of the 2nd Sikh Infantry during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Major R. D'O. C. Bracken, or until further orders.

Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the name of Captain John Skynner Walters, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is removed from the list of the Bengal Army, with effect from the 8th November 1869, and that officer will receive the half pay pension of his rank.

Lieutenant Arthur Herbert Bagge, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer Bundelcund Canals, Department of Public Works, North-Western Provinces, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, embarking at Bombay.

With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated 26th October 1869, the services of Assistant Surgeon F. M. Mackenzie, Officiating House Surgeon of the Medical College Hospital, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Wright, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 5th September 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
Howrah, 3 Companies.
To be Captains.
Messrs. E. Healy, W. Comrie, and C. H. Denham.
To be Lieutenants.
Messrs. R. Pearce, G. Provis, and W. McPherson.
To be Ensigns.
Messrs. E. W. Hart, S. Young, and H. Hunter.

The appointment of the above officers is subject to their passing an examination in drill.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

PROMOTIONS.

Major E. K. O. Gilbert, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieut.-Colonel, from 6th May 1869, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Cuppage, removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Captain, Major in Staff Corps, J. M. Graham, Cadre of the late 27th Native Infantry, to be Major; and Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, J. R. Pearson, Cadre of the late 27th Native Infantry, to be Captain, from 6th May 1869, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Cuppage, removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Lieutenant James Nisbet Steel, General List, Infantry, to be Captain, Nov. 8, 1869, in the room of Captain J. S. Walters, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 28th Native Infantry, removed from the service.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Captain J. W. McQueen, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 27th Native Infantry, to rank from Oct. 27, 1868, in the room of Captain, Major in Staff Corps, E. Hyndman, deceased.

Major E. K. O. Gilbert, Staff Corps, and Captain J. Miller, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 27th Native Infantry, to rank from 1st Nov. 1, 1868, in the room of Major N. E. Boileau, Staff Corps, promoted.

The promotion of Captain, Major in the Staff Corps, E. Hyndman, Cadre of the late 27th Native Infantry, deceased, to Regimental Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, published in G. G. O. Nos 1174 of 1868 and 844 of 1869, is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick John Davies, Infantry, Executive Engineer, Burdwan Division, Department Public Works,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Captain William Winson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 18th, the Alipore Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant William Verner Ellis, of the 36th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern, 19th Punjab Regiment of Native Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 21st October 1868, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Ward, Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank from the 27th November 1869.

The services of Ensign L. J. H. Grey, of Her Majesty's 3rd Buffs, Officiating Aide-de-Camp to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 1st November 1869, inclusive.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. J. Perram, a Civil Engineer under covenant with the Secretary of State for India in Council, having reported his arrival at Madras, is posted to Mysore, and will be placed on the establishment of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the date on which he may join his appointment.

The following Civil Engineers under covenant with the Secretary of State for India in Council, having reported their arrival in Calcutta, are posted as follows, and will be placed on the establishment of the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the date on which they may join their respective appointments :—

To Bengal.
Messrs. W. H. Wells, C. Thompson, W. B. Christie and J. M. Campion.
To the North-Western Provinces.
Messrs. W. Atkins, J. H. Thornbill, W. G. Bligh, and C. J. Lockwood.
To the Punjab.
Messrs. F. L. Brown, L. Heath, D. M'Mordie, and A. B. Phelan.

Ensign E. C. Elliston, Her Majesty's 58th Foot, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Bengal to the Punjab, and Mr. F. R. Upcott, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Punjab to Bengal.

Mr. H. Gwyther, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade Central India, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindoostanee.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Sahee-ki-Huttee, 8th November 1869.

Under instructions from the Government of India, the Eurasian Battery of Artillery will be disbanded without delay. The Officers and men will be disposed of under orders that will be communicated to the General Officer the commanding the Eastern Frontier District. The Ordnance Equipment, Arms, &c., will be made over to the Ordnance Department, and the Elephants to the Commissariat Department at once.

With reference to G. O. C. C., dated 12th October 1869, para. 3, the following Officers are appointed to serve on the Committee of General Management, Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Meean Meer:—

PRESIDENT.
Major General D. Rainier, commanding Lahore Division.
MEMBERS.
Officer commanding Royal Artillery at Meean Meer.
Officers commanding Batteries of ditto at ditto.
Officers commanding regiments of British Infantry, and Native Cavalry and Infantry at Meean Meer.
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Lahore Circle.
The Executive Engineer, Meean Meer.
The Executive Commissariat Officer ditto.
Major G. H. Basevi, 21st Native Infantry.
Captain W. Galbraith, 85th Foot.
Quartermaster F. L. Tucker, Royal Artillery.
SECRETARY.
Captain J. Duncan, 102nd Foot.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Murree Convalescent Depot.—Local Lieutenant Colonel P. A. Mosse, of the 6th Foot, to be Commandant, with effect from the 10th of November 1869, when Colonel Blackall, 1st Battalion 7th Royal Fusiliers, will rejoin his Battalion, on its being transferred to another Presidency.

Landour Convalescent Depot.—Captain R. D. Anstruther, 106th Foot, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Captain Rind who has obtained leave to England, on medical certificate. Dated 27th October 1869.

10th Bengal Cavalry.—Cornet S. D. Barrow, from officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern, on probation, 13th Bengal Cavalry, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern, on probation, vice Saunders, permitted to resign the appointment. Dated 22nd October 1869.

The undermentioned Candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on the 4th ultimo :—

Cornets L. G. Mundy, and E. E. Lushington, 11th Hussars.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

4th Hussars.—Lieutenant H. H. F. Gifford, to remain at Simla, from the 11th to the 31st October, on medical certificate, in extension.

5th Lancers.—Veterinary Surgeon E. Stanley, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant J. S. Biscoe, C. Battery, 19th Brigade, to remain at Roorkee, from the 30th September to the 3rd October, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

11th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain and Local Major G. T. Osborn, to remain in Calcutta, from the 15th October to the 10th December, on private affairs, in extension.

Assistant Surgeon G. W. Barroll, to Bombay, for one month, from the 18th October, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board.

14th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant T. F. Carlyon, to England, for eight months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

21st Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Captain W. C. Ralston, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

45th Foot.—Lieutenant E. L. H. Kyle, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

58th Foot.—Captain W. D. Bond, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

60th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Captain J. R. Crane, to Bombay, for one month, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

104th Foot.—Captain C. M. Boswell, to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, doing duty with troops, should his services be required.

107th Foot.—Captain M. McN. Rind, to England overland, to appear before a medical board.

4th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant Colonel G. C. Hankin, commanding, to Calcutta, from the 23rd October to the 22nd November, to appear before a medical board.

14th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant R. Eardly-Wilmot, Adjutant, to remain at Simla, from the 15th October to the 15th November, on medical certificate, in extension, under the rules of 1868.

3rd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant H. P. Kirke, for one day, the 15th October, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

39th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant F. M. M. Harris, General List, Infantry, from the 10th to the 11th October in extension, under the rules of 1868.

Unattached List.—Captain J. Hopkins, doing duty 36th Native Infantry, to Allahabad, on private affairs, from the 1st November 1869, to the 30th April 1870, under the rules of 1796.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—17TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. "
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. "
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£1 15s. 0d.
	Myrabolins & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 3 to 4 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Lord Clyde (s)	Hewitt	Cutch, Nov. 12.
	Taptee (s)	Drewitz	Cutch, Nov. 12.
	Rocklight	Evans	Liverpool, July 28.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Guizelar	Dwarka.
	Decision	Stanhope	Rangoon.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per steamer Lord Clyde, from Cutch, spoke the steamers Tilly Pearl, and Taptee.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—November 12th, Peri, J. Westwater, Nagore.

MR. BARNARD begs to inform the MERCHANTS and BANKERS of Bombay of the ARRIVAL of his CARBONIZED PENS, and that they will shortly be submitted to their notice.

Bombay, 8th November, 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SEXTON—November 17th, at Bombay, the wife of Captain J. M. Sexton, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

HUNTER—JOHNSTON—November 11th, at Saint George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev. G. Warlow, Captain John Norris Hunter, Royal Engineers, to Letitia Eliza Johnston, eldest daughter of General Charles Cornwallis Johnston, Royal Engineers, (retired list.)

MILLER—ADDIS—November 10th, at St. Andrews' Church, Madras, by the Rev. A. Clarke, Mr. Samuel A. Miller, Planter Wynaad, to Alison Addis, third daughter of the late Mr. William Addis, Edinburgh.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

DEANE—November 2nd, at Bhawulpore, the wife of J. R. Deane, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

GRAHAM—November 10th, at Fyzabad, the wife of Captain A. W. Graham, 38th N. I., of a daughter.

TOMKYNS—November 10th, at Bareilly, the wife of Dr. A. P. Tomkyns, of a daughter.

NORTON—November 10th, at Kussowlie, the wife of Mr. R. Norton, of a daughter.

DeRENZY—November 12th, at Allahabad, the wife of James Harward DeRenzy, Esq., C. E., D. P. W., of a son and heir.

MARRIAGE.

WOODHOUSE—BATSON—November 6th, at Dinapore, by the Rev. W. A. Duke, Lieutenant H. O. Woodhouse, 105th L. I., son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel R. R. Woodhouse, Bombay Army, to Lydia Charlotte Batson, youngest daughter of the late Stanlake Henry Batson, Esq., M. D., Surgeon Major, Retired Bengal Medical Service.

DEATH.

RAY—November 7th, at Agra, Emily Kathleen, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Ray, aged six years, eight months, and twenty-three days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1869.

IN the rage for saving candle ends which now prevails in India, and which seems, by the way, to be inspired by the prudential resolve to fly at the lowest game, much as Mr. Winkle, in the memorable brawl at Ipswich, on finding that he must fight some one to save his credit selected a very small boy for his antagonist, one very material consideration appears either to be forgotten, or else consistently ignored. We mean the vast rise in prices which, in this Presidency at any rate, has affected everything which has any relation to the European's pocket. While the rates of remuneration have maintained, speaking generally, their adherence to the old land marks, the cost of food, rent, travelling, clothes, household sundries, and the wages of servants, and coolies, with cart hire, and such like sources of expenditure, have risen hundreds *per cent.* Junior Officials therefore, who have lately been pounced upon by the myrmidons of retrenchment, and plucked of sundry allowances, and time-honoured privileges, thus find their incomes set alight at both ends, and either end blazing merrily. And it is, as we have hinted above, mainly upon them that the late stringent enactments have fallen: leaving Chief Secretaries, Judges, Collectors, Bishops, Commanders-in-Chief, Commissioners, and the occupants of other snug covenanted civil appointments, all unshorn, and, for all we know, unthreatened. Take the recent order with respect to travelling allowances—which, very naturally, have been long regarded as a direct portion of an official's income, though labouring under a distinct, cumbrous denomination—and how hard its terms sound. Originally, this allowance was continued when the drawee happened to go on a week's, or a fortnight's, or a month's leave on private affairs, or for purposes of health. Now it is ruled that, at such periods, it is to be withheld. But what amount of saving will this trumpery expedient secure to the Government? And yet on the other hand, how serious will be its straitening effects upon the individuals who will suffer by it. On such occasions, the expenses of an official are greatly increased. He has, while maintaining his establishment behind him, to incur the cost of travelling expenses for himself and servant; besides the burden of hotel bills, and the other hundred and one sources of expense, which spring up at such times, and cut deep slices out of his travelling exchequer. To deprive him of a third or fourth of his usual income, at such a period, is a measure which cannot fail to be regarded as an outright hardship by those concerned; and especially by those drawing the junior gradations' pay; while the effect upon the revenues will probably be barely worth the pointing out. As we hold it to be a maxim that willing, loyal, contented, we might even say, affectionate service is a thing well worth paying for, and as such ordinances as these can only be purchased at the cost of impairing that loyalty, and affection, it is impossible to regard them, or their like with much confidence, or to speak of them with commendation. It should never be forgotten by the press, whose privilege it is to champion the weak and unrepresented, that the orders and regulations which are imposed upon the great, but incoherent body of uncovenanted Civilians in India, are, if not actually promulgated by, at any rate often initiated, and always influenced, by the covenanted element in the gubernatorial councils; and that therefore, any sweeping enactment such as this, may fairly be received with a considerable amount of suspicion. Clanship in India, is not yet defunct by a long way; and the retrenching energy of a body whose own privileges are guaranteed by Act of Parliament, cannot but be tinged with a *soupçon* of that spurious disinterestedness, which distinguished the famous rustic, who, for half a crown, granted permission to a cockney sportsman to fire both barrels into a flock of geese which belonged to somebody else. This example too, is only one of many,—while, as we began by saying, the woes of the sufferers are incessantly receiving aggravation from the rise in price of almost every necessity of existence. In Bombay, we all know what the cost of living is and was. But in Bombay we have many compensations. Change the scene to the Mofussil, and take a young official on Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 a month, and there, cut off from all society the greater part of the year, from friends, news, books, amusements, shops, medical advice, and the like, it does seem piteous that the "Poor Richard" resource of putting by money should be almost denied to him. Yet, in effect, so it is. Let us glance at his expenses. And, be it remembered, he is, in all departments, called upon to work hard and zealously; to show, by periodical returns, the amount of work done, the amount of ground gone over, the uttermost farthing of public money expended, and not only to preserve order and honesty in his camp, but to be far above all possible suspicion of malpractices in the way of accepting any of those "considerations" which the Native is everywhere so very ready to offer, when the work which the official has to carry out runs at all counter to his interests. Remembering all this, and the isolated conditions of his existence, glance at his legitimate expenses *per* month. We must premise that there are several matters which, in a cantonment, can be dispensed with by the economical, which, to one embarking on a six months range into the jungle, are absolutely indispensable. Well, in three cases, out of five, it is needful to keep on a house in the station all the year round, to secure a retreat in the rains. As however, the rule is not general, we will only assess this at Rs. 20 a month. Then (say) one horse (active work *necessitates* two) at Rs. 30 (present members of Council, in *their* young days, paid about Rs. 20, and, for all other matters in proportion, a *less* proportion in many cases)—Butler Rs. 15; mussaul Rs. 9; dhobhie Rs. 9; cook Rs. 12; sweeper Rs. 7; bheestie Rs. 10. (If studying the languages, a moonshie or pundit, on Rs. 35 or Rs. 40 at the lowest). A *shikari*, to enable him to shoot his dinner, Rs. 10. Then, as he has to carry all his stores with him, he will, with tents, and equipage, require about five carts whenever he moves. Say he only travels 40 miles a month—then at (say) 3½ annas per 2 miles equal to Rs. 4-8 by 5 equal to Rs. 21-14 a month for carts, leaving out the cost of *coolie* hire, for sundry purposes. Add cost of living, of ammunition, of beaters, and *et ceteras* of sorts, and although low calculations have been made, we get something between Rs. 250 and Rs. 300 a month; and when it is remembered that, for this, that, or the other cause, most young men in India make remittances home, and when it is considered, too, that life in an Indian jungle, alternated by four months in a small station during the monsoon, is usually held to be compensated for by the power of laying up provision for failing health, or future retirement, marriage, or what not, it can be hardly held to be noble sport for economists to fly at the two penny pittance of Rs. 80, or Rs. 100 a month, which, after the due discharge of all his bills, the young official, on his Rs. 400 a month, can save over and above from his pay. It would be different had the rates of pay kept pace with the rise in prices. We do not say that all these young men have a great grievance; but we do say that, in the face of the comparatively, colossal salaries left untouched elsewhere, their solitary little ewe lambs might also be left in peace;—especially as now, with a doubled income tax.

THE Special Correspondent of the "Bombay Gazette," at the opening of the Suez Canal, is Mr. James Mackenzie Maclean.

LIEUT. W. C. BLACK, R.A., has been appointed Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent in the Nassick Revision Survey.

CONDUCTOR W. LEE, of the Commissariat Department, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

THE following promotion has been made :—Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) Oriel Viveash Tanner to have the position of Captain, from the 24th September 1869, *vice* Ross, removed.

LIEUT. G. W. SAWYER, Her Majesty's 1st Battalion 8th King's Regiment, and Ensign W. F. Martyn, Her Majesty's 1st Battalion 8th Kings Regiment, have been admitted to the Staff Corps on probation.

COLONEL J. A. R. RAINES, C. B., 95th Foot, has been appointed to act on the Divisional Staff with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, in succession to Brigadier-General Smythe, R. A., proceeding with his Brigade to England.

MAJOR D. HUTCHEON, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 12th Regiment N. I., has been allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the Regulations of 1868. This cancels G. G. O. No. 613, 25th August 1869.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. J. PETER, M. B., Assistant Surgeon H. P. Roberts, M. B., and Assistant Surgeon O. W. Mackury, have been brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical establishment from the 1st November 1869, the date of their arrival in Bombay.

THE following promotions have been made, subject to H. M.'s approval.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel John Forbes, C.B., to be Colonel and Major, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Evan Murray Macgregor, Cadre 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the 3rd November 1869, in succession to Taylor, deceased. Captain and Brevet Major James Blair, V.C., to be Major, and Lieutenant Henry Hawkins Drury Owen, to be Captain from the 3rd November 1869, in succession to Macgregor, promoted.

LETTERS from Cashmere inform the "Pioneer" that Dr. Cayley was expected in Sreenuggur on the 3rd instant, on his return from Leh.

THE reception of the Duke of Edinburgh at Ceylon, it is said, will cost £21,000. The "Pioneer" presumes Sir Hercules Robinson intends to pawn the island.

THE Government of the North-Western Provinces lately enquired if "Civilian Judges of High Courts can elect to abide by the old Civil Leave Rules in force before the promulgation of the new rules." Premising that the question of the Government of the North-Western Provinces appears to refer to leave on medical certificate, the Governor General in Council shows that it is clear that Covenanted Civil Servants who were Judges of High Courts on the 7th August 1869, may take leave, on medical certificate, under the old rules for Covenanted Civil Servants generally.

IT is expected, says a Madras contemporary, that Lord and Lady Napier will leave Madras for Calcutta, to meet the Duke of Edinburgh, about the 18th of December, returning early in January. The Supreme Government offered to provide a special steamer for the conveyance of their Excellencies, but Lord Napier, probably thinking both of the deficit and of his own comfort, has determined to travel by P. and O. steamer. There is a probability that His Royal Highness may visit Madras in February.

ACCORDING to the "Madras Times," nothing is yet settled about who shall succeed the late Col. Robertson as Adjutant-General; but it is understood that the claims of Col. Roe of the 60th Rifles are under the favourable consideration of Government. Col. Fordyce would no doubt have been a formidable rival to Col. Roe had he possessed the necessary qualification of five years' service in India; but he has only three years' service, and the qualification is said to be indispensable.

"THE Duke of Argyll," writes the "Madras Times," "does not seem to think it necessary to be in a hurry to appoint a successor to Mr. Phillips in the Council of Fort St. George. Mr. Phillips is in his last month of service, and nothing whatever is known in Madras as to who his successor is to be. When the Duke of Argyll left town at the end of the session he intimated his desire not to be bothered about such matters while his foot was on his native heath at Inverary, and although his Grace was to have returned to town on the 20th of last month, the expected telegram has not been received. Mr. Arbuthnot's appointment was known in Madras three months before it took effect, and it seems odd that the new member should not have been appointed ere this. Perhaps the abolitionists have been whispering to his Grace that members of Council are luxuries that India can no longer afford !"

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 3RD NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady. Fair Dhollera 9⅜d.

At the Periodical Biddings to-day for Government Bills on India, £200,000 were allotted to Calcutta. The minimum rate fixed was 1s. 11d. Tenders at 1s. 11½d. receive 26 per cent. above, in full.

THE CHINA MAIL.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

GALLE, 17TH NOV., 8-40 A.M.

THE steamer Salsette has arrived; she left Hongkong on the 2nd, Singapore on the 9th, and Penang on the 12th November.

Nothing of importance from Japan.

No reception was accorded to the Duke of Edinburgh at Pekin, though his rank and position were well known to the Pekin Government.

There is a rumour from Penang that a revised English treaty was to be signed on the 25th ult.

The Duke reached Hongkong on 31st Oct.

CALCUTTA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

13TH NOVEMBER.

THE Legislative Council resumed its Calcutta sittings yesterday. But legislation rarely gets into full swing here until a month or two after the flitting from Simla. Sir William Mansfield, Sir Richard Temple and Mr. Maine were absent. The native members have not yet arrived although the dancing Maharajah —Jeypore—is expected here about the 18th. A pen and ink sketch of the council room may not be out of place here. It is a spacious hall in the north-east wing of Government House. Ponderously framed portraits of Minto, Wellesley, Coote, and other rulers and commanders adorn the walls. A long table bisects the room; around it are thickly cushioned chairs; and east and west seats for the accomodation of the public. Opposite the burly figure of the Viceroy droops the pale face of Mr. Grey the Lieut.-Governor. Behind the latter sits the Viceroy's short-hand writer. Lord Mayo is extremely sensitive about the reporting of his speeches. And well he may be, for he is a poor speaker and the Calcutta reporters are a disgrace to the press of the metropolis. The newspapers depend entirely on the courtesy of the Legislative Secretary for early reports of the proceedings of the Council. Besides, the employment of a phonographer saves a deal of minute writing, and gives the speaker opportunities of revising his speeches. The person Earl Mayo has employed is a relative of Mr. Walker, lately of the *Daily News*, who has been appointed editor of the *London Gazette*. Behind the Viceroy sit the Aides-de-Camp in attendance, and Major St. George, the Persian interpreter. The Home Secretary occupies the chair to the President's left, and the junior member under his wing, the members occupying seats according to seniority, and travelling round from east to west as vacancies occur. It was supposed that the Bill for the enhancement of the Income Tax would be introduced yesterday, but that duty will probably devolve on Sir Richard Temple. His absence has been most unfortunate for him. Mr. John Strachey and the Financial Secretary, Mr. Chapman, take credit for the discovery of the deficit of five millions sterling, and Sir Richard is not likely to be grateful. But as I heard a secretary remark "his business is cut out for him, and get through it he must, however unpleasant it may be." He is not the man to resist, but will set about swallowing his budget in the most graceful manner possible. The meeting was devoted to elaborate eulogies on Mr. Maine's scholarship, legal profundity and eminent services. The only omission on the part of Viceroy, who sketched the late legal member's career, was that he did not name the birth-place of the subject of his panegyric or the school in which he first got birched. Lord Mayo speaks like a lazy parish priest. He not only conveys the impression of having prepared what he delivers, but his tone pitched high at the opening of a sentence falls into indistinctness at the close. Mr. Maine's services might have been summed up in the fact that he had fathered two hundred and nine Acts through Council in seven years. But the opportunity was too good to be lost of giving the public a peep into the chamber in which that mysterious body, the Executive Council, operates, and of reflecting a little light on the arduous labours of Indian statesmen. Sir Henry Durand spoke of the many questions of international law, some of them of the most delicate character, on which Mr. Maine's advice had invariably been taken. Sir Henry Durand's heartiness of speech and manner left the impression that his remarks were the best in taste. His massive head, his deep voice, and his bold face single him out at the legislative table; and his thoughtful remarks always receive marked attention. Mr. John Strachey seldom allows an opportunity of speaking to escape; and so important is he in Council, now that Mr. Maine has left and Sir Richard Temple is absent, that the Home Minister, as Sir Richard Temple once named him, considers himself expected to speak on every subject before the meeting. He is undoubtedly able, unmistakeably industrious, but as a speaker he is dull. He is not original as a thinker, but possesses a talent for mastering questions in an incredibly short space of time and handling them with perfect ease. He, likewise, alluded to Mr. Maine's services in the Executive Council, regretting—for his own sake perhaps as much as for Mr. Maine's—that that body was so unfortunately constituted as to keep entirely hidden from the public the share which certain ministers had taken in certain measures. Had Mr. Strachey spoken "the whole truth" he would probably have added that the public might then have known to whom the discovery of the deficit, the late retrenchments, and the impetus given to irrigation works have been due; it is well known that it was on his advice, that his brother, Colonel Strachey, was pitched into Council. After permitting a peep into the jealously closed chamber of the Executive Council, Mr. Strachey proceeded to speak of the labours of Indian statesmen, endeavouring to shew that English statesmen, more especially on certain land questions of the day, might learn from the accumulated labours of their Anglo-Indian contemporaries. The remark was intended to apply to the possibility of Mr. Maine entering Parliament, but it also indicated the line of Mr. Strachey's ambition, for it is no secret, that like one or two others, of Anglo Indian fame, he aspires to office at home in preference to even a Lieutenant-Governorship in India. Mr. Strachey took the opportunity of paying a well-deserved compliment to Mr. Whitley Stokes, the Legislative Secretary, engaged at Mr. Maine's elbow, and in whom the latter reposed the utmost confidence. Not only had the drudgery of incessantly framing laws fallen on Mr. Stokes, but Mr. Maine had found him invaluable as a reference. Mr. Stokes is the Celtic scholar concerning whom Mathew Arnold wondered what he could be doing poked up in a secretariat. Mr. Noble Taylor mumbled out the few words expected of him as senior member, and Mr. Cowie, the mercantile member, gracefully alluded to the obligations of the banking and commercial communities to Mr. Maine. The speakers one and all adverted, with undisguised regret, to the eloquence which would no longer delight them in that hall; he was the only good speaker at that table, and those who regularly occupy the seats reserved for the press and the public will miss his rapid but chaste, vigorous and compressed eloquence. I happened to be present on the day Sir John Lawrence presided for the last time in that Chamber. After the tinkling of the little bell, announcing the close of business, Sir William Mansfield leaned forward and expressed the deep respect of the Council for the retiring Viceroy and the gratification with which every member would remember the courtesy and impartiality with which he had directed them. Sir John hid his corrugated face in his hands as he uttered a dozen words in reply —and the deeply interesting scene was over. It recurred to me yesterday, as I listened for an hour to the elaborate panegyrics, and a suggestive comparison naturally occurred to me. It, however, bears explanation. The one a Council could not have adequately rewarded or thanked, the nation has rewarded him; the services of the other must have been best appreciated by his colleagues, and those services, however eminent, have not been of a character to merit higher reward than the admiring and respectful tribute of his contemporaries, and hereafter, perhaps, promotion to office. Mr. Maine is yet young; he has not left India, as many unfortunately leave it, broken in health, and the time may come when he will receive honorable reward for a career of which his seven years in India will be a part only. The resolution proposed by the President was that—

"This Council entertains a high sense of the long, faithful, and valuable services of the Hon. H. S. Maine, and expresses regret for his departure, and hearty wishes for his future welfare and happiness."

After the carrying of the resolution, which will be handsomely communicated to Mr. Maine through the Secretary of State, Mr. Strachey asked for leave to introduce two Salt Bills—the object of both, the enhancement of the revenue from Salt. This formality occupied a few minutes only. They will be introduced by Sir Richard Temple on Friday next, with the Bill for the enhancement of the Income Tax. The Council Chamber will probably be crowded, on the occasion, for the financial exposition which Sir Richard will offer may be regarded as a revised Budget statement.

LIEUT. GREENLAW CASHIERED.

AT a General Court Martial, assembled at Ahmedabad, on Tuesday, 28th September last, Lieutenant R. W. W. Greenlaw, of Her Majesty's Bombay Staff Corps, attached to the 18th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charges :—

CHARGES.

1st Charge.—For behaving in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances :—

1st Instance.—In having, at Burda Chowkee, when in command of a detachment of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, between the 22nd of April and the 2nd of June 1869, misappropriated to his own use public money amounting to Rupees two hundred and sixty-six, and annas twelve (266-12-0), delivered over to his charge in the Treasure chest by Subadar Ittajee Row Chowan, thereby creating discontent in the above named detachment, by causing the issue of pay for the month of April to be delayed, from on or about the 6th to the 21st June 1869.

2nd Instance.—In having, at Burda Chowkee, on the 5th July 1869, ordered Color Havildar and acting Havildar Major Abajee Sindeh to advance to Suntoo Culloo, Muccadum, the sum of Rupees sixty (60) for the payment of expenses on account of Government mules, he, Lieutenant Greenlaw, having in reality given this order to enable the said Suntoo Culloo to lend him a part thereof for his own private use.

2nd Charge.—For conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at the place and time mentioned in the 2nd instance of the 1st charge, borrowed the sum of Rupees fifty-nine (59) from Suntoo Culloo, Muccadum of Commissariat Muleteers, a person serving under his, Lieutenant Greenlaw's orders. The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

FINDING.

The Court finds that the prisoner, Lieutenant Robert William Welsh Greenlaw, is Guilty of the 1st Charge in the 1st Instance, Guilty of the 1st Charge in the 2nd instance, Guilty of the 2nd Charge.

SENTENCE.

The Court sentences the prisoner, Lieutenant Robert William Welsh Greenlaw, of Her Majesty's Bombay Staff Corps, attached to the 18th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, to be cashiered.

(Signed) A. C. HAWKINS,
Lieut. Col. R. A. and Colonel, President.
Ahmedabad, 5th October, 1869.

REMARKS BY SIR W. MANSFIELD.

It appears to the Commander-in-Chief in India that the facts of the 1st Instance of the 1st Charge are sufficiently proved. But according to a late ruling of the Right Hon'ble the Judge Advocate General, in a similar case, the omission of any averment that the misappropriation was dishonest or faudulent, causes the first Instance to be an insufficient charge of scandalous conduct.

His Excellency is advised that the Finding of the Court on the 2nd instance of the charge is borne out by the evidence, and further that this instance alleges a false pretence, and discloses dishonest conduct.

This being so, it must be held that the charge of scandalous conduct is sustained in this instance.

The second Charge is proved.

Accordingly, the Finding on the 1st Instance of the 1st Charge is not confirmed.

The Finding on the 2nd Instance of the 1st Charge is confirmed.

The Finding on the second Charge is confirmed.

The sentence is confimed.

(Signed) W. R. MANSFIELD, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.
Head Quarters, Simla, 2nd November 1869.

THE TROOPSHIPS.

ALL Officers serving in the Bengal and Madras, as well as Bombay, Presidencies, who may be entitled to a free passage, or Officers ordered to England on duty, or on medical certificate, during the Troop Ship Season, viz., between the 1st October and 1st March, and who may be entitled to a passage at the expense of the State, are to proceed to Bombay for transport in one of Her Majesty's Troop Ships.

The only circumstances under which such Officers will hereafter, between these dates, be permitted to proceed to England otherwise than by Her Majesty's Troop Ships are :—

1st,—when ordered to accompany troops round the Cape.

2ndly,—when a medical certificate may declare a passage overland to be positively dangerous to health, and a long sea voyage essentially necessary.

3rdly,—when a Presidency Medical Board Certificate may, in like manner, declare that an immediate change to England is urgently necessary, and that the case will not admit of delay until a passage in one of the Troop Ships can be provided ;

4thly,—when suffering or recovering from a disease of a contagious nature, which a Presidency Medical Board Certificate may declare as not admissible on board a Troop Ship ;

5thly,—when the Officer Commanding at Bombay certifies that a passage cannot be provided in any of Her Majesty's Troop Ships during the current season, and that the Officer's services are not required, or are not available for duty on other vessels taken up for the conveyance of troops to England.

Officers thus proceeding to Bombay, in view of being provided with a passage in one of Her Majesty's Troop Ships, will be allowed a free passage by rail for themselves and for their families.

This order cancels G. G. O. No. 926, dated 26th September 1867, and in future, officers who may be allowed to embark where they please under the authority of medical opinion, as laid down in paragraph 2, or who may go home on duty at seasons of the year when Troop Ships do not ply, will be allowed, in lieu of the rates marginally noted, the actual cost of a single passage to England by ship or steamer, the same to be drawn in a contingent bill accompanied by Ship Agent's acknowledgement that necessary accommodation has been secured; a free passage by rail for themselves and their families to the port of embarkation will also be allowed.—*Gazette of India*, Nov. 13.

For a Field Officer...	Rs. 1,700
" Captain.........	" 1,400
" Subaltern......	" 1,200

SIR A. PHAYRE.

WE are told that, when Sir A. Phayre was lately at Simla, Lord Mayo expressed regret at his approaching departure from India, and intimated that should he be disposed to reconsider his determination, high employment would be found for him. Sir A. Phayre, however, while expressing his thanks, replied that he could not conscientiously accept office, unless with the intention of remaining at least a few years in it, so as to do some justice to it, and that on this, after his long service in India, he could not resolve. The answer does Sir A. Phayre honour; but India will regret the loss of one of its most tried and successful administrators. Sir Arthur's first commission dates from 1828, and by long as well as good service he has fully earned his retreat. He is now, we believe, at Peshawur on his return from Cashmere, and will shortly proceed home by China, Japan, and San Francisco.—*Pioneer*.

THE P. W. D.

OUR correspondent "Income Tax" has entered the gravest indictment, because the most circumstantial, we have yet heard against the Public Works Department. It is not even yet, however, circumstantial enough (possibly from a wholesome reverence for the law of libel) to carry conviction. Nevertheless, we must say, that were any pupiic department in England open to such suspicion of wasteful management, a Special Commission would soon be issued to scour the very bowels of the matter.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 15.

THE NATIVE ARMY.

IT seems probable that our Native Indian Regiments will be armed with Sniders as soon (perhaps two years hence) as the European troops, militia, and magazines, are fully supplied with the Martini-Henry. The absolute dependence of a breach-loader on its cartridge, and the extreme difficulty of the manufacture of the latter, obviate all the political objections which have been advanced to the proposed measure.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 15.

THE WAHABEES.

IT is believed that Captain Grey's special mission involved, among other things, certain investigations connected with the Wahabees and their proceedings. He is accompanied by a native officer of the Frontier Force, formerly himself one of the Sittana refugees, and (it is said) of such repute among the fanatics as to have been designated for the noble duty of assinating General Lumsden.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 15.

BOMBAY.

THE STEAMER TAPTEE, Captain Drewitz, from Cutch, arrived yesterday with the following passengers :—Colonel Shortt and wife, and 50 deck passengers.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for Bunder Abas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussora, per s. s. Mula, on the 18th November (to-day) at 3 P.M.

DISCHARGE UNDER ACT XXVIII.—Kursondass Mahadowdass obtained his discharge under Act XXVIII. of 1865 on an application to Sir Charles Sargent in Chambers on Tuesday.

THE STEAMER SIR J. R. CARNAC, Captain Guizelar, sailed yesterday for Dwarka and Diu, with the following passengers :—For Diu,—Judge Castillino and lady, and 18 deck passengers.

DESERTION BY A SAILOR.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, Mr. Connon sentenced John Williams, of the ship Calcutta, to imprisonment with hard labour for twelve weeks, for deserting his ship.

MR. DADY LIMJEE PANDAY, photographer in Bombay, has taken photographs in carte-de-visite size of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, from a recent likeness. Copies may be had from Messrs. Bolton & Co.

CANARA COLLECTORATE.—We see from the weather report of the Canara collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th October, that the fall of rain had been heavy and unfavourable to the crops already ripe. Fever, ague, and small-pox prevailed in almost all the talookas.

SUIT AGAINST JUDGE MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE.—We understand that an action has been filed in the High Court against Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Second Judge of the Small Cause Court, by the daughters of the late Nawab of Surat, to recover Rs. 5,000, amount of a promissory note.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The following alteration of the hours during which registered letters and banghy parcels are received on week days at the Bombay General and branch post offices has just come into operation :—Present hour 7 to 8 A.M. and from 12 noon to 5 P.M., altered to 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed Adoo Ebram and Koondia Bapoojee to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 556, belonging to Hajee Dyud; and Bhugwan Rama, with dishonestly receiving a portion of the property, knowing it to have been stolen.

CHARGE WITHDRAWN.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, Madhowjee Moorardass withdrew the charge that he had made against Sewjee Anundjee and Vulloo Hemraz. The information had reference to evidence given in a case in the Girgaum Police Court as to administering poison in milk and then committing theft. Mr. Khunderao Morojee appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Starling and Mr. Thacker for the defence.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—Some time since, it may be recollected, an information was laid in the Fort Police Court by Purshotum Taresey accusing Gocooldass Culliangee of giving false evidence in some affidavits he had filed in a suit in the High Court as to the wealth of the prosecutor's relatives. The case was called yesterday before Mr. Connon, when Mr. Mayhew appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Hurrell for the defence. The complainant withdrew the case, and the Magistrate ordered him to pay Rs. 50 of costs, but the defendant refused to accept that amount.

THE LECTURE entitled "A Trip to Ceylon" will be delivered in the Indo-British Institution this evening at 8 o'clock. Several ladies and gentlemen have also kindly promised music and readings: amongst the latter we are permitted to mention the Rev. Chas. Walford, senior chaplain at Kurrachee and secretary of the Indo-European schools there. He is also the originator of the penny readings at Kurrachee. Admission free. Boxes for the receipt of donations to the schools will, as usual, be placed at the door. This will, in all probability, be the last assembly of the kind until after Christmas.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Walkeshwur on the body of one Purshotum Dyal. On Tuesday night deceased and several members of his family went to Walkeshwur for the purpose of performing some religious rites. After the ceremony was performed he was missed, and his uncle suspected that he must have fallen into the tank, and ordered one Bhicka to dive in. The latter did so, and recovered the body of the deceased. Dr. Stedman was soon sent for, and on his arrival he pronounced the man to be dead. The jury found that he had met with his death accidentally.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM A NAUTCH GIRL.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Ahmed Saeb Fuckeer, and Goolam Hoosein, a watchmaker, were charged with stealing ornaments valued at Rs. 256 from Bhunnagee, a dancing girl, residing in Bhendy Bazaar. The prosecutrix said the first prisoner had been a servant in her house. One night she put her clothes and ornaments into a box on which there was a padlock, but in the morning she found some one had entered by a window, broken open the box, and stolen the contents. With the aid of Acbar Ali she detected the first prisoner, and he admitted the theft; and the property was found in the possession of the second prisoner, who had been in the habit of coming to her house—to see her dancing. The prisoners were committed to stand their trial at the Criminal Sessions.

THEFT IN THE STRANGERS' LINES.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, Chima Moto Swamie, described as a damaged character, was charged with having on the previous day stolen a leather trunk and wearing apparel belonging to Mr. H. Gill, of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company. It seemed that the complainant was living in a tent on the Esplanade, and that the prisoner got admission and coolly walked off with the clothes and trunk. The messman, however, saw the theft and had the defendant arrested. Chima was sentenced to receive twenty stripes near the Strangers' Lines. Under another charge he was brought up for having been found between sunrise and sunset—he being a reputed thief—loitering in the Lines with intent to commit theft, without giving a satisfactory account of himself, and for this he was sent to prison for two months.

THE Right Reverend the Bishop of Bombay will arrive (D. V.) on a pastoral visitation to this province by the second steamer next month, and will spend his Christmas at this station.—*Sindian*, Nov. 13.

WE are gald to learn that our chaplain, the Rev. O. C. Walford, has derived so much benefit from his recent trip, that he purposes returning to his clerical duties here next week, by the first steamer from Bombay.—*Ibid.*

THE dooley bearer Luximon, son of Hurree, who some time ago voluntarily went to Mr. Gibbons' Court and reported that his wife killed herself with an hatchet, was brought up for trial before Judge Grant, on the first day of the fourth session of 1869, on a charge of murder. Mr. Strong, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defence. The trial took up the whole of that day; and although the prisoner was ably and cleverly defended, and the assessors were of opinion that, from the severe provocation received by the prisoner, as proved in the course of his second examination before the magistrate, he was guilty only of culpable homicide, the judge, from the doctor's *post mortem* examination, and the facts recorded on the inquest, found the prisoner guilty of murder, and sentenced him to be hanged. We hear that an appeal for mitigation of the sentence has been made to the Sudder Court on behalf of the prisoner, but with what result is not yet known.—*Ibid.*

THE Government of India, in reply to a reference from Bombay, have intimated that remounts for European corps are supplied by Government, the officers employed in purchasing them proceed on the duty when directed, no matter at what personal inconvenience, and it was only equitable that their travelling expenses should be defrayed as would be the case if they were proceeding on any other duty. With the provision of horses for the Bengal Native Cavalry, the Government have nothing to do. The practise is to employ officers of native cavalry regiments with small parties of men to visit neighbouring fairs, horse-marts and breeding districts to pick up remounts, but this is entirely a regimental arrangement: the officer is generally willing to undertake the duty, and often does so in connection with his privilege or other leave, and the duty, which generally occurs in the cold season, is usually considered an agreeable one, for which no demand for travelling or other expenses has been hitherto made.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 13.

WE hear from private letters that the Holkar was to give a great fete last Monday evening, the 15th instant, to which all Mhow station was going.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 17.

ANNUNDA BHAMTIA has been sentenced, by the Magistrate, to two years' rigorous imprisonment for administering some narcotic drug to a child five years old, with the object of abstracting the valuable jewels on her person.—*Ibid.*

WE learn that Government have resolved to make an annual reduction of 75,000 rupees in the Educational Department of this Presidency; there is no mistake that

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

the financial shears of Earl Mayo are hard at work all over the country.—*Ibid.*

THE country from beyond Decksal to Sholapore has been completely drenched with rain. The rain has fallen heavily and steadily for three nights. The cut grass and the cotton has suffered to some extent, but no other crops have been in the least injured, on the contrary, they have been benefitted. The country presents a splendid aspect, and the crops are luxurious in appearence.—*Ibid.*

WE hear that His Excellency the Governor proposes having a direct carriage road made from Mhar to Mahableshwar. This would be a great boon to travellers from Bombay to that Sanatarium. We are told that never was that road in a worse state than it is now—indeed, it is not a road at all, but only a rough track over a still rougher country. The roads from Mahableshwar to Poona are bad enough: but not to be compared for badness with this one.—*Ibid.*

THE first half of the 8th King's Regiment leaves Poona, for Khandwah, to-day, by special trains at 5-15 and 7-30 A.M. The Head Quarters follow to-morrow. There are to be two halts *en route* to Khandwah; one at Callian, and the other at Deolalee. At each of these stations, the troops will encamp for the night. It is expected that the march from Poona to Nusseerabad will occupy full six weeks; and that the regiment will arrive at its destination in the beginning of January The "Royals" are under orders to leave Nusseerabad on the 1st January, in time to clear the Barracks before the arrival of the 8th Regt. The 8th Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Addison yesterday morning.—*Ibid*

POONA SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE AND PENNY READINGS. —Lord Napier of Magdala has not forgotten his old friends in Poona. He has sent Rs. 100—a donation to the fund which has been collected from various quarters, to defray the cost of erecting a proper stage for the Institute. Beside this, the Committee of the Penny Readings has received Rs. 100 from The Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, Esq., C. S. I., and Rs. 400 from the Rajah of Gondul. With these sums and the receipts at the doors, a piano-forte, music stands, screens, carpets, &c., for the stage of the Institute have been already purchased, and Rs. 300 contributed towards the stage. The rest of the money required is to be provided from the Funds of the Soldiers' Institute. The stage, when completed, will cost some Rs. 1,100, but will be very complete. Pending the completion of all these arrangements the "Penny Readings" are in abeyance, but when the stage is finished they will be resumed.—*Ibid.*

GAINOO NAEEL wallah *alias* the Indian Jack Shepherd. —This notorious thief, who was, it is alleged, implicated in several daring robberies, and who for a long time past defied the Police and the Public, by clearing high walls with long poles in the "leap frog style," has, we are glad to learn, been apprehended. Ever since Mr. Chief Inspector Trenn was aware of the games of this daring and clever robber and of his complicity in some of the recent robberies in the city that Officer set to work with remarkable tact, skill, and energy to capture him, and we are gratified to see that his efforts were successful on the evening of Sunday last. Some of the wealthy residents of the city were in a state of great terrorem when the desperate and lubiquitious Gainoo was free from the grip of the Police. The rumours that are rife about the wonderful thieving qualifications of this man, if true, beat hollow the adventures and hair breadth escapes of Dick Turpin and Jack Shepherd.—*Ibid.*

INCOME TAX.

THE Under Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, has addressed the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, as follows:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 1393, dated 23rd October 1869, submitting a copy of the decision of the Government of Bombay that a person who has presented a petition under Section 19 of Act IX. of 1869 (the Indian Income Tax Act) for remission of Income Tax, is, under clause 3 of Section 20 of the Act, entitled to a refund of the value of the stamp on his petition, even if his request be only partially complied with.

"The Government of India concur in this decision."

JEEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

MESSRS JEEWANJEE & Co., the enterprising proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, have taken the large house at the corner of Hummum Street, which they have fitted up as billiard and tiffin rooms. The rooms were opened yesterday, and were inaugurated by a complimentary tiffin, which was attended by a large number of gentlemen to whom Mr. Jeewanjee had sent invitations. The premises are very nicely fitted up, and the private rooms are well suited for tiffin or dinner parties of half a dozen or a dozen, as the case may be, and will doubtless be very popular. There is plenty of room also in the Fort for Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co.'s billiard rooms, and these being in connection with the tiffin rooms, where all kinds of refreshments can be had, will, we expect, be largely patronised.

GYMKHANA.

WE are glad to see that the Hockey Club, which frequently attracts crowds of lookers-on at their exciting game on the Esplanade, have made preparations for holding a Gymkhana on the Oval, Esplanade, on Saturday. The sports will consist of tilting at the ring and tent-pegging, a tattoo race with hockey balls, a match at hockey, a tattoo hurdle race, a hurdle race for soldiers and sailors, and—what will be a novelty for Bombay if there are entries for it—a bicycle race! A tent and refreshments will be provided for ladies, and the proceedings will be enlivened by the splendid band of the 2nd Queen's Regiment. The Poona season may almost be said to have a monopoly of such sports to the detriment of Bombay; certainly, we have too little of them; and the Bombay Hockey Club must be thanked for thus affording us an opportunity of spending an agreeable afternoon in witnessing their sports.

FORT POLICE COURT.—17TH NOVEMBER.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

A COLLISION.—Baloo Ramjee was charged with committing an injury, accompanied with force, against the property of Mulliah Papia, in Parell Road, on the previous day. The affair had arisen from a collision between the vehicles of the two parties. Defendant, a buggy driver, was ordered to pay the complainant Rs. 4-8.

CRUELTY.—Goolam Hossein, buggy driver, was fined Rs. 3 for torturing his horse at Colaba to-day.

THEFT.—Dewjee Sewjee was sentenced to receive twelve stripes, for stealing a turban, valued at Rs. 1-14, from Daisai Dewjee on the previous day.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—17TH NOV.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

ACTION TO RECOVER A GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTE.

PREMJEE LILLADHUR, ANUNDRAO LILLADHUR, AND RADHABAEE, WIDOW OF OOMERSEY LILLADHUR, DECEASED, *vs.* DWARKADASS VUSSONJEE.

THIS was an action to recover Rs. 800, being the amount of a Government five per cent. promissory note, deposited with defendant by plaintiffs in Feb. 1869.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Solicitors, appeared for plaintiffs; and Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Vakil, for defendant.

Mr. Hormusjee said that this case originally came on for hearing on the 8th September last, and in consequence of the non-attendance of the plaintiffs it was struck off the list.

Mr. Macpherson stated that the defendant was a gentleman of high position in Bombay. The facts of the case were that the plaintiffs were in the service of the late Goculdas Tejpal. The defendant, in conjunction with Mr. Luckmidas Khimjee, as executors of the deceased, dismissed them from service, and also laid a complaint against them, in the Police Court, on a charge of theft. On the 19th July last, defendant was asked to give up the note in question which was given into his custody. They naturally wished to have it back having left the service. The mother had been joined as a plaintiff because she was mentioned in a Gujrathee writing which was executed at the time the deposit was made. All the persons interested have agreed that the note should be given back to the plaintiffs.

Mr. Macpherson, after having read several letters passed between the respective solicitors of the parties, remarked that the trustees offered to return it, and he could not retain it now.

Mr Hormusjee denied the deposit altogether. He referred to the trust deed, and said that the court had no jurisdiction to enter into the case.

Mr. Macpherson contended that this was a contract and all the parties had agreed to receive it, and it was competent to the Court to deal with it.

The judge, in disposing of the case, said: It appearing to me that under the deed of 10th February 1869, a special trust is created in the Government note, in question, and that defendant is merely bound to apply to the funeral expenses of the plaintiff Radhabaee after her death; this Court is not competent to pass a decree, in favor of plaintiffs, that the defendant do restore this note, or pay the value thereof to plaintiffs, as having been deposited with defendant for safe keeping to be given up on demand. I strike out the case for want of jurisdiction. Case struck off.

DEATHS OF OFFICERS.

IT is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Bengal Military Department during the month of October 1869:—

Cornet W. F. Bennett, 7th Hussars (a), August 30, 1869, Sealkote, Intestate.

Captain A. B. Chalmers, General List of Infanty (b), October 1, 1869, Peshawur, Intestate.

Surgeon A. Bell, 36th Foot (c), October 2, 1869, Camp Bora Peshawur, Testate.

Captain H. W. Williams, Late 64th Regiment Native Infantry (d), October 15, 1869, Jullundur, Intestate.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Thomas, Bengal Infantry (e), October 21, 1899, Lucknow, Intestate.

(a) Next of kin, mother, Mrs. Howard, House of Commons, London.
(b) Widow, Mrs. S. B. Chalmers, Simla.
(c) Widow, Mrs. H. F. H. Bell, in England.
(d) Next of hin, Rev. Williams, Rector, Llangwin, Pembrokeshire.
(e) Next of kin, R. M. Thomas, Esq, Solicitor, 16, Camac Street Calcutta,

THE INDIAN MINTS.

THE following is a statement of the silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay in September 1869:—

——	Bulion or Coin Received.		Coined and Examined.
	Government	Merchants.	
Calcututta	74,412	26,88,719	17,86,139
Madras	8,458	......	......
Bombay	1,79,395	2,82,937	12,98,431

CURRENCY AND RESERVE.

APPENDED is a statement of the amount of Government currency notes in circulation, and of the amount of coin and bullion reserve and Government securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, on 31st October 1869:—

Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in Circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	4,33,22,220	89,43,129	2,23,39,758	4,23,26,100*
Madras	67,05,780	28,87,726	27,28,404	56,16,130
Bombay	4,36,65,510	2,61,47,010	1,17,52,960	4,29,53,970†
Allahabad	32,28,960	21,81,259	11,03,291	32,84,550
Lahore	25,39,160	27,61,453	7,00,037	34,61,490
Calicut	5,92,550	10,04,891	1,00,059	11,04,950
Trichinopoly	5,78,790	8,39,411	1,00,059	9,39,470
Vizagapatam	2,67,440	3,83,951	1,00,059	4,84,010
Nagpore	25,54,670	20,31,318	5,47,902	25,79,220
Kurrachee	29,12,750	31,16,734	5,00,106	36,16,840
Akola	12,19,510	12,20,610	......	12,20,610
Total	10,75,87,340	5,15,17,492	3,99,72,635	10,75,87,340

* Including Rs. 1,07,30,718 silver bullion reserve, and Rs. 3,12,495 gold bullion reserve.
† Including Rs. 50,54,000 silver bullion reserve.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE working parties of the 38th, 85th, and 92nd Regiments will leave the Chumba Hills on the 16th November.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 15.

A CORRESPONDENT asserts, on personal knowledge, that considerable tracts in the Jounpore district are unsown, from the absolute want of seed-gain.—*Ibid.*

ACCORDING to the *Sindian* the Dhobies of Kurrachee have determined not to iron clothes for the future. We can understand *this*, for our's gave up the practice long ago.—*Ibid.*

THE *Calcutta Gazette* notifies that the twelfth sale of opium will be held on the 6th of December. Of the 3,720 chests to be disposed of, Behar sends 2,192, the Benares District the remainder.—*Ibid.*

WE have the authority of the *Bangalore Spectator* for saying that, in the list of successful candidates for "the Civil Service in Melbourne, Ballarat, and Beechwood," appear two ladies, Miss Sarah Clark and Miss Anna Maria Darcy. If the practice becomes everywhere prevalent, we shall have younger *brothers* being "sent out to India to get married."—*Ibid.*

SIR DONALD McLEOD was to leave Sreenuggur on the 5th November, and visit Jummoo on his way home. The Meer Sahib, the Maharajah's eldest son, had already returned there in order to be in waiting to receive the distinguished visitor, in case his father should not have arrived. Sir Donald's camp is to be at Sealkote on the 25th November, whence he would march to Lahore, *via* Madhopore, arriving there about the 9th December.—*Ibid.*

IT is said that the Rev. W. Trend, the last arrived Chaplain, is to be posted either to Trichinopoly or Cannanore.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 13.

IT is said at Madras, that rumour has it, that the Madras Volunteers are to be disbanded, thus making a saving of Rs. 24,000 per annum. It is to be hoped that it is *only* a rumour and nothing more.—*Bangalore Herald.*

REDUCTIONS IN MADRAS.

THE Madras papers bristle with Retrenchment. We string together a number of paragraphs, all taken from the *Madras Times* of the 13th:—

Great changes, it would appear, are in contemplation in connection with the Madras Deputy Collector's Office. It is stated that the post of Deputy Collector will very shortly be done away with.

It is reported that Colonel Touch and Mr. Lodwick are to be appointed Commissioners to look into the working of the different Government offices with a view to reducing establishments.

It seems rather ridiculous of the Government of India to order a revision of office establishments in Madras at the present moment, seeing that these were thoroughly revised and cut down to the lowest possible point within the last three years. Men in a panic will do anything, as is shown by many of the present galvanic movements. A circular is to be sent to all heads of offices requiring them to report *monthly* the economics they have succeeded in effecting during the previous month! We fancy the cost of stationery will be considerable increased by the number of blank signed returns that will be sent in each month.

More demands for retrenchment! The Supreme Government have suggested to the Madras Government that the office of sub-magistrate might be abolished. This is another instance of the absurdity of leaving such matters to Bengal civilians. The magisterial districts in Madras are just twice the size of the magisterial districts in Bengal, and to propose the abolition of the sub-magistrates in this presidency is the very madness of ignorance. The Madras Government, have upon their responsibility, refused to carry out immediately the order of the Supreme Government for the abolition of the office of assistant superintendent of police, on the ground that the public safety would be endangered; and we have no doubt they will resist this absurd proposal. To abolish sub-magistrates and assistant superintendents of police would simply be to necessitate the appointment of a like number of more highly paid officials, or to let the judicial business of the country go to ruin. The abolition of sub-magistrates would in many instances compel a man to travel sixty or seventy miles to make a complaint; and that, we need hardly remark, is a practical denial of justice.

In their mania for retrenchment, the economists of Calcutta have done some queer things; and perhaps the incident we are about to relate is not the least funny of them. There is an officer in Madras who is at once a lieutenant-colonel in the Staff Corps, Government Agent at Chepauk, Paymaster of Carnatic Stipendiaries, and Translator of Pérsian and Hindostanee to the Madras Government. The eyes of the Bengal abolitionists lit upon the name of this fat pluralist, and glistened. Forthwith was despatched to the Madras Government an inquiry whether it would not be possible to abolish the offices of Government Agent at Chepauk and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipendiaries, and to have the duties performed by the Board of Revenue. The inquiry was handed over to the occupant of these offices, with a request that he would report on his own abolition. That officer received the bowstring in the most philosophic manner, and performed the "happy dispatch" with a grim smile upon his contenance. He reported emphatically in favour of his own abolition as Government Agent and Paymaster. This was pleasant reading for the abolitionists; but unfortunately there was a kind of postscript attached that must have made them take a different view of the matter. The officer in question thought it his duty to remark that if his offices of Government Agent at Chepauk and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends were abolished, Government would have to pay him three hundred a month more for performing his diminished duties. It so happens that all these offices are held upon a consolidate pay which is some rupee or two less than the military pay of the occupant would be if employed with a regiment, and which is less by three hundred rupees than the pay of his rank plus that of translator to Government. We need hardly remark that the too conscientious reporter is not likely to have his offices abolished on these terms, but that he is still to have the pleasure of performing his multifarious duties on rather less than his military pay.

SONEPORE RACES.

SECOND DAY, 13TH NOVEMBER 1869.

FIRST RACE.—A piece of Plate, valued at One Hundred Pounds, presented by Edward Studd, Esq. For all horses. One mile and five furlongs.

Melbourne	1
Favourite	2
Octavia	3

Nine ran—won cleverly.

SECOND RACE.—The Durbungah Cup, value Rs. 500, presented by the Maharajah of Durbungah. For Arab and Country-bred maidens. 1 mile 5 furlongs.

Akbar	1
Bellona	2
Cyclone	3

THIRD RACE.—The Planters' Purse. For all horses. 1 mile.

Variation	1
Prophet	2

FOURTH RACE.—The Moorcroft Stakes of Rs. 100 from the Fund. For all *bonâ fide* and untrained hacks. ½ mile.

Hotspur	1
Rufus	2

—*Pioneer.*

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—Although doubtless many of your readers are sick to repletion of the subject, it appears to me that there is an important feature attending the discussion which has never been commented on, which all have seemingly shirked, *viz.*, its gross and wilful wastefulness. You see day after day letters commenting on Colonel Strachey's memorandum, on minutes supposed to be written in Council, purporting to be the words and opinions of the Governor-General, the diplomatic pen carefully avoiding to state openly that the Deficit is the result of the most gross indifference on the part of the officers of the Department Public Works themselves; and I can in all truthfulness assert, after a most close connection with the department for years, and without semblance of fear that my views could be controverted, that no department under any Government could exhibit such reckless expenditure.

To enter a little into detail, take the following points: —Is there a military station in India where a score of men could not be produced, who would tell you tale on tale of money having been spent one hundred per cent over that which they themselves could have done the work for? I have seen men come forward in the presence of officers of the D. P. W., and agree to carry out the work fifty per cent under the sum entered in the requisition, and their services declined. To this we shall be told that the officers of the D. P. W. are not bound to accept the lowest tender. But the question of paying double that needed for the completion of a work now affects every one. It is an undisputed fact that, were it not for the gross expenditure or rather waste on the part of the D. P. W., we should never have our double income tax. But to be more to the point:—Let a commission be appointed to take the statements of those who desire to bring forward facts, of sums paid far beyond the value of the work done, and the Governor-General will find he will not require a Colonel Strachey to coach him up, who as the officers of the D. P. W. say, never built a dak bungalow. I would ask any one to give a satisfactory reply to the following:—Why a certain road, some 76 miles long, leading to a military station not far from Agra, was always out of repair, when the Executive Engineer's books can show the enormous outlay? I would ask his Lordship to enquire how many times, a few years back, a Superintending Engineer personally inspected a work not far from Agra, for which I know £10,000 was paid? I would further solicit his Lordship to enquire what amount in hard cash an overseer at Sealkote left at his death when that station was being built? Let his Lordship ask anyone who has the courage to tell him of the story of the two chronometers. I would ask his Lordship to enquire from anyone as to the reason of an overseer in the D. P. W. being in affluent circumstances and a barrack-maste a beggar. It was but the other day that a man solicited a loan of a few thousands of rupees, agreeing to repay it in a year. He desired to take up requisitions for petty works. It was but yesterday that, talking to a Parsee, I remarked,—"It is curious that few officers can make money, but so many subordinates are wealthy who are in Government employ." The Parsee replied:—"Yes, you know Nos. 1, 6, 9, 18 houses, they all belong to Mr.——; when he was in Government employ he built them all, and made them over temporarily to his friends. He has now left the Government service and has taken up his property." Let his Lordship ask how many men have left certain iron works in the Punjab and become contractors, and why not? Why, I once knew a Persian wheel that was a steady income. It was always out of repair. The number of requisitions that were made out for this wheel would fill the hold of a 1,000-ton merchantman. Let Chief Engineers be desired to report the quantity of material purchased and afterwards sold as being useless. Does anyone ask who bought it? And when the fact is elicited does any punishment ensue? No; it goes to profit and loss. Does anyone remember, and will anyone tell his Lordship, of the Engineer on the Peshawur road, who made his officers measure up themselves all material, pay all the men themselves, and certify that they had personally inspected and seen every thing themselves? Will Colonel Strachey or Colonel Crommelin tell his Lordship who that officer was? Will they tell him how many Executive Engineers resigned? Is there any one in Council, or in Simla, or in Calcutta, who will tell his Lordship, from personal knowledge, the number of fowling-pieces, buggies, dog-carts, &c., in the possession of any one overseer in the D. P. W.? And if so,—if it is asked how they are purchased,—the reply is as follows:—By receiving 5 per cent. from contractors on all works when paid for. Will his Lordship ask Major Forlong to tell him the story of the house near a bridge that one of his overseers built? No; the unfortunate position of every man in authority is, that he can learn nothing except from those he is brought into daily contact with, and their practical information may be but small. But what every man in India now complains of in the D. P. W. is, their utter callousness and indifference as to the sums paid for work not completed but supposed to be so. I am confident of this, *that there is not an Executive Engineer who himself personally benefits one pice* but that in no way refutes my statement of gross wastefulness. I want to know why, if a portion of a bridge is repaired, that a native contractor should get 60 rupees for it, when any one can get the work done well for Rs. 30. I want to know why an Executive Engineer, knowing that a certain contract for repairs at an outstation is sub-let for a small sum by a wealthy contractor, thus proving the work can be done for less, does not reduce the rates and save a portion of the Government money; and the reply is this:—That the wealthy contractor takes up for the year certain petty repairs and new works, and that the officer of the D. P. W. is bound to give it to *that man*, and not to open competition, for the above period.

It does not require to be in Council to be well aware, not only how reductions might be made in the Police, or in the D. P. Works or in many other departments. You do not require to pay a man 10,000 rupees a month to obtain the information that Cureton's and Lind's Regiments of Irregular Cavalry were the best that fought during 1857 and 1858, not forgetting Hudson's Horse. Then, if such is the case, why pay 19 regiments of irregular cavalry for ten and fifteen years of peace, when the Government in a month or two can get irregular cavalry regiments as able as many now in their pay? Again, it is well known to every one, except men in Council, that a regiment of irregular cavalry that refused to draw their swords, or at any rate to use them, has been in Government pay since 1858. It is well known to every one that there are regiments of native infantry that would be as useless on service as cripples, or a battalion of blind men—that are the chaff and ridicule of every garrison in which they are stationed; and who is responsible for the monthly and yearly payments made to these men? Has our position in India been the least benefitted by such useless armed rabble? Have they been employed *solely* on escort duty, or as chowkedars? For, if not, of what utility can it possibly have been teaching these men battalion and brigade drill, with Commanding Officers drawing £60 staff. There are regiments and men like Stafford of the 22nd, Thompson of the 45th, Chamberlaine of the 23rd, Brownlow of the 20th, Baxter of the 15th, to whom, with the men they command were Rs. 1,000 staff to be given them, the State some day would be well repaid, and who could in a month increase their battalions by their own personal influence to double the strength. But no one in Council knows this better than Jay of Regent Street, or Pulford of St. James's. There is not a station, civil and military, where daily the following is not said,—"Why do the State not do this?" These are self-evident facts before the eyes of every one but it appears as if blue spectacles were worn by all in Council.

But, after an experience of twenty-five years I can safely say—You may leave your army alone *if you wish*. You may arm your coolies, and dhobees, and tailors if you will only look to your Department Public Works. But no State can afford to build permanent bridges and macadamise 100 miles of road for Brimjara bullocks and hackery wheels, or to build refrigerators in the shape of double-storied barracks,—patent producers of asthma, lumbago and rheumatism,—costing lakhs of rupees, or to pour coin into the hands of Native and European contractors to simply carry out the departmental rule —of useless expenditure and want on waste of money.

Yours faithfully,
INCOME-TAX.

P. S.—Again, if you must have a Native Army of the present strength, why not increase the Goorkha Battalion, and have some solid reliable material.

ISLAM.

(CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY'S "GAZETTE.")

THE common cares of life had been taken from Mohammed by the motherly hand of Chadija: but heavier cares seemed now to darken his soul, to weigh down his whole being. As time wore on the gloom and misery of his heart became more and more terrible. He neglected his household matters, and fled all men. 'Solitude became a passion to him,' the traditions record. He had now passed the meridian of his life. No one seemed to heed the brooder, no one stretched out the hand of sympathy to him. He had nothing in common with the rest, and he was left to himself.

Much chronological discussion has arisen as to the date of the event of which we are going to speak. So much, however, seems certain, that Mohammed was at least forty years of age when he went, according to the custom of some of his countrymen, to spend the Rajab, the month of universal armistice among the ancient Arabs, on Mount Hirâ, an hour's walk from Mecca. This mountain, now called Mount of Light, consists of a huge barren rock, torn by cleft and hollow ravine, standing out solitary in the full white glare of the desert sun, shadowless, flowerless, without well or rill. On this rock, in a small dark cave, Mohammed lived alone, and spent his days and his nights, according to unanimous tradition, in '*Tahannoth*.'

The weary guesses that have been made from the days of these very traditions to our own, as to the meaning and derivation of this word, cannot be told. It has been put on the rack by lexicographers, grammarians, commentators, translators, investigators, of all hues and ages, and, we are sorry to add, with no satisfactory result. To the general meaning the context gave some cue, but the etymology of the word, and its technical signification, have remained a mystery, notwithstanding many various readings of its single letters suggested by sheer despair. One of the latest, and greatest, investigators, Sprenger, numbers it among the most 'indigestible morsels' among the many strange and obsolete words that occur in connexion with Mohammed and the Koran.

We do not intend to do more than throw out suggestions—though very carefully weighed—for we must, to our regret, leave all our philological scaffoldings behind. Regarding this most mysterious word, we have a notion that it might be explained, like scores of other tough morsels in the Koran, by the Jewish, Hebrew, or Aramaic parlance of the period, as it is preserved most fortunately in the Talmud, the Targum, the Midrash. The word Tahannoth need not be emendated into *Tahannof*, or any other weird form, to agree with its traditional meaning, because we think that it is only the Hebrew word *Tehinnoth*, which occurs bodily in the Bible, and means 'Prayers, Supplications.' The change of vowels is exactly the same as that from the Hebrew *Gehinnom* (New test. *Gehenna*) to the Koranic *Jahannam*. Among the Jews the word became technical for a certain class of devotional prayers, customary, together with fastings, throughout the month preceding the New Year's Day. It is known more generally as a term for private devotions throughout the year, chiefly for pious women.—This, however, only by the way.

To devotions and asceticism, then, Mohammed gave himself up in his wild solitude. And after a time there came to him dreams 'resplendent like the rosy dawn.' When he left his cave to walk about on his rocky fastness, the wild herbs that grew in the clefts would bend their heads, and the stones scattered in his way would cry, 'Salâm! Hail, O Prophet of God.' And horrified, not daring to look about him, he fled back into his cave. That same cave has now become a station for the Holy Pilgrimage, and on it that early predecessor of our Burckhardts and Burtons, 'Hajj Joseph Pitts of Exon,' the runaway sailor boy, delivered himself of the judgment that 'he had been in the cave, and observed that it was not at all beautified, at which he admired.'

Suddenly, in the middle of the night—the 'blessed night Al Kadar,' as the Koran has it—'and who will make thee understand what the night Al Kadar is? That night Al Kadar, which is better than a thousand months . . . . which bringeth peace and blessings till the rosy dawn'—in the middle of that night, Mohammed woke from his sleep, and he heard a voice. Twice it called, urging, and twice he struggled and waived its call. But he was pressed sore 'as if a fearful weight had been laid upon him.' He thought his last hour had come. And for the third time the voice called—

'CRY!' . . .

And he said, 'What shall I cry?'

Came the answer: 'CRY—in the name of thy Lord!' . . .

And these, according to well nigh unanimous tradition, followed by nearly every ancient and modern authority, are the first words of the Koran. Our readers will find them in the ninety-sixth chapter of that book, to which they have been banished by the Redactors.

We hasten to add that when we said that the above sentence would be found in the ninety-sixth chapter of the Koran, we were not quite accurate. The word which we have ventured to translate *Cry* they will find rendered in as many different ways as there were translators, investigators, commentators, old and new. They will find Recite, Preach, Read, Proclaim, Call out, Read the Scriptures—namely, of the Jews and Christians—and a weary variety of other meanings which certainly belong to the word, though the greater part of them is of obviously later date and utterly out of the question in this case.

Our reasons for deviating from these time-honoured versions were of various kinds. In the first place, the Arabic root in question is *identical* with our own, and in this primitive root lie hidden all other significations. 'Cry' is one of those very few onomatopoetic words still common to both Semitic and Indo-European. Its significations are indeed manifold; from the vague sound given forth by bird or tree, as in Sanskrit, to our English usage of silent weeping; from the Hebrew 'deep *crying* unto deep' to the technical Aramaic 'reading the Scriptures'—in contradistinction to 'reading the Mishnah'—from the weird German *Schrei* to the Greek herald's solemn proclamation—it is always the same fundamental root: biliteral or triliteral.

Secondly, because the principal words of this tradition are startlingly identical—another fact not hitherto noticed, as far as we are aware—with a certain passage in Isaiah: 'The Voice said Cry, Cry, and I said, What shall I cry?'—a passage in which no one has yet translated the leading verb by Recite, Read, Read the Scriptures, though there was never a doubt as to whether Isaiah knew the Scriptures and could read, while Mohammed distinctly denied being a 'Scholar.'

And, thirdly, because from this root is also derived the word *Koran*. Derived: for it was in the very special Jewish sense of *Mikra*, Scripture, that Mohammed gave that name to every single fragment of that book, until it became, even as the word Mishnah, its collective and general name.

We now resume our recital of that first revelation and its immediate consequences, as tradition has preserved it. It is of moment.

When the voice had ceased to speak, telling him how from minutest beginnings man had been called into existence and lifted up by understanding and knowledge of the Lord, who is most beneficent, and who *by the pen* had revealed that which men did not know, Mohammed woke from his trance and felt as if 'a book' had been written in his heart. A great trembling came upon him so that his whole body shook, and the perspiration ran down his body. He hastened home to his wife and said 'Oh, Chadija! what has happened to me!' He lay down, and she watched by him. When he recovered from his paroxysm he said, 'Oh, Chadija! he, of whom one would not have believed it (meaning himself), has become either a soothsayer (Kahin*) or one possessed (by Djins)—mad.' She replied, 'God is my protection, O Abu-l-Kasim! (a name of Mohammed derived from one of his boys), He will surely not let such a thing happen unto thee, for thou speakest the truth, dost not return evil for evil, keepest faith, art of a good life, and kind to thy relations and friends. And neither art thou a talker abroad in the bazaars. What has befallen thee? Hast thou seen aught terrible?' Mohammed replied, 'Yes.' And he told her what he had seen. Whereupon she answered and said, 'Rejoice, O dear husband, and be of good cheer. He, in whose hands stands Chadija's life, is my witness that thou wilt be the prophet of this people.' Then she arose and went to her cousin Waraka, who was old and blind, and 'knew the Scriptures of the Jews and Christians.' When she told him what she had heard, he cried out, '*Koddus Koddus!*—Holy, Holy! Verily this is the *Namus* which came to Moses. He will be the prophet of his people. Tell him this. Bid him be of brave heart.'

We must here interpose for a moment. This Waraka has given rise to much and angry discussion—chiefly as to his 'conversion.' He was long supposed to have been first an idolator, then a Jew, finally a Christian. It has been shown, however, by recent investigations, that whatever he was at first, he certainly lived and died a Jew. To our mind this one sentence goes a long way towards settling the point. *Koddus*, —is simply the Arabicised Hebrew *Kadosh* (Holy). And while we need not prove that a Christian would scarcely have used this exclamation (any more than he would have spoken of the 'Namus') we are reminded of the story in the Midrash of the man whose heart was sore within him for that he could neither read the Scripture nor the Mishnah. And one day when he stood in the synagogue, and the precentor reached that part of the liturgy in which God's holy name is sanctified, this man lifted up his voice aloud and cried out with all his main: '*Kadosh! Kadosh! Kadosh!*' (Holy! Holy! Holy!). And when they asked him what made him cry out thus, he said, 'I have not been deemed worthy to read the Scriptures, or the Mishnah, and now the moment has come when I may sanctify God, shall I not lift up my voice aloud?' 'It did not last a year, or two, or three,' the legend adds, 'but it so fell out that this man became a great and mighty general, and a founder of a colony within the Roman empire.'

As to the '*Namus*,' it is a hermaphrodite in words. It is Arabic, but also Greek. That it is talmudical need we say it? It is in the first instance (*νομος*). Law, that which 'by old custom and common consent' has become so. In talmudical phraseology it stands for the Thora or Revealed Law. In Arabic it further means one who communicates a secret message. And all these different significations were conveyed by Waraka to Mohammed. The messenger and the message, both divine, had come together even as Moses had been instructed in the Law by a special angel—not, as former commentators, to save Waraka's Christianity, used to explain, because to Mohammed, as to Moses, a new Law was given, while Christ came to confirm what had been given before.

Not long after this the two men met in the street of Mecca. And Waraka said, 'I swear by him in whose hand Waraka's life is, God has chosen thee to be the prophet of this people. The greatest *Namus* has come to thee. They will call thee a liar: they will persecute thee, they will banish thee, they will fight against thee. Oh that I could live to those days! I would fight for thee.' And he kissed him on his forehead. The Prophet went home, and the words he had heard were a great comfort to him and diminished his anxiety.

After this Mohammed, in awe and trembling, waited for other visions and revelations. But none came; and the old horrible doubts and suspicions crept over his soul. He went up to Mount Hirâ again—this time to commit suicide. But, as often as he approached the precipice, lo, he beheld Gabriel at the end of the horizon whithersoever he turned, who said to him, 'I am Gabriel, and thou art Mohammed, the Prophet of God.' And he stood as entranced, unable to move backwards or forwards, until anxious Chadija sent out men to seek him.

We must interrupt the course of the story for a moment respecting this 'Voice,' which is called in the Koran, Gabriel, *or* the Holy Ghost. We have on a previous occasion spoken of the strange metamorphoses of Angels and Demons, as they migrated from India to Babylonia, and from Babylonia to Judæa.* Their further migration to Mecca did not produce much change, since the process of Semitising them and making them subservient to Monotheism had been wrought already by the Talmud. Yet this strange identification of Gabriel with the Holy Ghost which we find here is a problem not fully to be solved either by the Talmud or the Zend Avesta.

The Holy Ghost, an expression of most common occurrence in the Haggadah, is thus summarily explained by the Talmud—as an emphatic answer probably to the popular tendency of taking transcendental terms in a concrete sense. 'With ten names,' says the Talmud, 'is the Holy Ghost named in Scripture. They are—Parable, Allegory, Enigma, Speech, Sentence, Light, Command, Vision, Prophecy.' In the Angelic Hierarchy of the Talmud it is Michael (Vohumanô), and not Gabriel, who takes first rank. He stands to the right of the Throne, Gabriel to the left; he represents Grace; Gabriel, stern Justice: and though they are both entrusted with watching over God's people, it is yet Michael who stands forth to fight for them, who brings them good tidings, and who, as heavenly High Priest, 'offers up the souls of the righteous upon God's Altar.' Yet he is often accompanied by Gabriel, who is, be it observed, particularly active in the life of Abraham. It is he who saves Abraham from the fiery furnace into which Nimrod had cast him; in the message of Isaac's birth he is one of the three 'men,' and his place is to Michael's right hand. In all other respects, he is the exact counterpart of the Persian Craŏshô, and his principal office is that of revenging and punishing evil, while he acts as a merciful genius to the good and elect. Hence, probably, he became in later Persian mythology, as well as in the Talmud, the Divine Messenger. He is thus replete with all knowledge, and—alone of all angels—is versed in all human tongues. Islam has made a few transparently 'tendencious' changes. Gabriel here stands to the right hand of the Throne, and Michael to the left, *i. e.* the former becomes the Angel of Mercy, and the latter that of Punishment. Omar, it is said, once went into a Jewish Academy, and asked the Jews about Gabriel's office. He, they mockingly answered, is our enemy; he betrays all our secrets to Mohammed, and he and Michael are always at war with each other—an answer which, taken seriously by Omar, so shocked him that he cried out, 'Why, you are more unbelieving than the Himyarites!' But might this strange identification of Gabriel and the Holy Ghost possibly be accounted for by the fact that the mystic office with regard to the birth of Christ, ascribed to the Holy Ghost by the Church, is ascribed in Islam to Gabriel also, who, as in the New Testament, announces the message to Mary, and that thus the two have become fully identified in the minds of the traditionists? We have left Mohammed in the terror-stricken state of a mind conscious of its mission, and vainly trying to struggle against it. The grim lonely darkness within, the horrible dread lest it all be but mockery and self-deception, or 'the Devil's prompting;' the inability of uttering, save in a few wild rhapsodic sounds that message which is silently and agonizingly growing into shapes—and death seems the only refuge and salvation—who shall describe it? It was through these phases of a soul struggling between Heaven and Hell that Mohammed went in those days, and the thought of suicide came temptingly near. But, lo! Gabriel on the edge of the horizon crying: I am Gabriel, and thou art Mohammed, God's Messenger. . . . Fear not!

It is not easy to say how long that state of doubt and terror lasted. Tradition, wildly diverging here, is, of course, of little use. Probably he was not quite free from it to the day of his death. But, by degrees, and as he no longer had to carry that dread burden in his lonely heart he gathered strength. His confidence in himself and in his mission rose. No Demoniac, no contemptible soothsayer, no possessed madman he—the voice within urged. And at times, a blissful exultation took the place of the former horror. His heart throbs with grateful joy. 'By the midday splendour, and by the stilly night,' he cries, 'the Lord does not reject him, and will not forsake him, and the future shall be better than the past. Has he not found him an orphan and given him a home, found him astray and guided him into the straight path, found him so poor and made him so rich?' 'Wherefore,' he adds, 'do not thou oppress the orphan, neither repel thou him who asketh of thee—but declare aloud the bounties of thy Lord!' . . . .

And the revelations now came one after the other without intermission during a space of more than twenty years—revelations, the central sun of which was the doctrine of God's Unity, Monotheism, of which he, Mohammed, was the bearer to his own people.

Yet these Revelations did not come in visions bright, transcendent, exalted. They came ghastly, weird, most horrible. After long solitary broodings, a something used to move Mohammed, all of a sudden, with frightful vehemence. He roared 'like a camel,' his eyes rolled and glowed like red coals, and on the coldest day terrible perspirations would break out all over his body. When the terror ceased, it seemed to him as if he had heard bells ringing, 'the sound whereof seemed to rend him to pieces'—as if he had heard the voice of a man—as if he had seen Gabriel—or as if words *had been written in his heart*. Such was the agony he endured, that some of the verses revealed to him well nigh made his hair turn white.

Mohammed was epileptic, and vast ingenuity and medical knowledge have been lavished upon this point, as explanatory of Mohammed's mission and success. We, for our own part, do not think that epilepsy ever made a man appear a prophet to himself, or even to the people of the East; or, for the matter of that, inspired him with the like heart-moving words and glorious pictures. Quite the contrary. It was taken as a sign of demons within—demons, 'Devs,' devils, to whom all manner of diseases were ascribed throughout the antique world, in Phœnicia, in Greece, in Rome, in Persia, and among the lower classes of Judæa after the Babylonian Exile. The Talmud, which denies a concrete Satan, or rather resolves him rationally into 'passion,' 'remorse,' and 'death,' —stages corresponding to his being 'Seducer,' 'Accuser,' and 'Angel of Death,'—speaks of these demons as hobgoblins, or special diseases, and inveighs in terms of contempt against the 'exorcisms' in vogue† in Judæa about the period of the birth of Christianity. Those 'possessed' loved solitary places, chiefly cemeteries; they tore their garments, and were altogether beyond the pale. On the special nature of the possessing demons, the 'Shedim' of the Talmud, the 'Devils' of the New Testament, the Jin, or Genii, of the Koran, as different from and yet alike to the Devas, and as forming the intermediate beings between men and angels, as in Plato (*Sympos*), we may yet have to speak. That they were all 'pure, holy, everlasting angels from the beginning,' and only came to be degraded (as were the Devas by 'Zoroastrianism,' and the gods of Hellas and Rome by Christianity) into wicked angels in the course of religious reformation or change,—is unquestionable, even if the Book of Enoch did not state it expressly. They are 'fallen angels'—fallen through pride, envy, lust. The two angels Shamchazai (Asai) and Azael (Uziel) of the Targum, the Midrash, and the Koran (Marut and Harut), are thrown from heaven because of their desiring the daughters of man, even as Sammael himself loses his most high estate, because he seduces Adam and Eve. True, there is a peculiar something supposed to inhere in epilepsy. The Greeks called it a sacred disease. Bacchantic and chorybantic furor were God-inspired stages. The Pythia uttered her oracles under the most distressing signs, Symptoms of convulsion were even needed as a sign of the divine mania or inspiration. But Mohammed did not utter any of his sayings while the paroxysm lasted. Clearly, distinctly, most consciously, did he dictate to his scribe what had come to him—for he could not write, according to his own account. But it may well be, and it speaks for Mohammed's thorough honesty, that he himself believed, in the very first stages, to have been 'inspired' during his fits by Jin. According to Zoroastrotalmudical notions, which had penetrated into Arabia, these Jin listened 'behind the curtain' of Heaven and learnt the things of the future. These they were then believed to communicate to the soothsayers and diviners. But it was dangerous eavesdropping enough. When the heavenly watchers perceived these curious goblins, they hurled arrows of fire at them: in which men saw falling stars. Mohammed soon, however, rejected this notion of 'demoniac' inspiration; while from the Byzantines to Luther, and from Luther to Muir, it was the devil who prompted the prophet. Muir has indeed instituted several minute comparisons between Satan tempting Christ and Mohammed. Whereat Sprenger somewhat irreverently observes, that since there be a Devil, he must needs have something to do.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

---

* The Hebrew 'Cohen,' priest, in a deteriorated sense like the German 'Pfaffe.' In the time of Mohammed it meant a low fortune-teller, an ever-ready interpreter of dreams, who had, like Daniel, to find out both the dreams and their solutions.

* See Article 'Talmud,' p. 456.

† True, Simon ben Yochai, the fabulous author of the Zohar, to whose rather badly kept shrine at Merom, a few hours from Tiberias (where also Shammai and Hillel are believed to be buried), the Faithful of Palestine, and even of Persia and India, make their annual pilgrimage to this day, did once, and apparently with the approval of the Authorities, drive out a devil from the Emperor's daughter at Rome. But then this devil had good-naturedly offered his services himself, and the object of Simon's embassy, the rescinding of an oppressive decree, was considered so praiseworthy in the main that these authorities rather shut their eyes to the performance.

ARTIFICIAL DYES.

INDIGO-PLANTERS have made another narrow escape from a kind of competition which would be ruinous to their prospects. Several new dyes have been discovered within the last few years, and, strange to say, nearly every one of them is extracted from coal-tar. The first of these, *mauve*, came into actual use not more than a dozen years ago: the annual value now manufactured of *that one* amounts to a million and a quarter sterling. A beautiful and brilliant blue was obtained from the same unattractive substance; and dyers confidently predicted that it would supersede indigo. But that those who thought so were over-sanguine has since been proved by further experiment. More recently a German chemist brought out a fine blue colour by treating rosaniline with sulphuric acid That also turned out a failure: the colour was not fast. In lecturing on the subject at the Royal Institution, about three months ago, Mr. Perkin stated that a dyer, who had attempted in vain to make this new blue answer, happened to mention his difficulty to a photographer. The artist, knowing that hyposulphate of sodium would fix a photograph, advised the dyer to try it. The result was a great success, but luckily for indigo-planters *not a blue*. When mixed with the hyposulphite, the blue became a splendid green, and, better still, a fast colour. This is the colour now known as "night green," because it stands the test of artificial light, being as unmistakably green in the ball-room as in the park.—*Pioneer.*

THE PROPHET ZADKIEL.

THE *Fiat* has gone forth from Zadkiel, that the Press is to come to great grief in 1870, as, in fact, is evident to any fool when he considers that "Virgo (Virago?) is squaring at Jupiter, Uranus retrograding in Cancer, and Saturn entering Capricorn." Though we *will* not believe that any Virgo would be so immodest as to square at Jupiter, the behaviour of Uranus fills us with apprehensions. As the American doctors have lately done in a case of impending hydrophobia, we purpose, if the worst comes to the worst, to "avert the catastrophe by the merciful interposition of poison." —*Pioneer.*

MR. ROSS'S MISSION TO INDIA.

II.—SIMLA TO BOMBAY.

IN the second part of Mr. Ross's tour Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, Governor of Bombay, and Lord Napier of Magdala, occupy the place of Lord Mayo and Sir Wm. Mansfield in the first part. Though the subject of his mission was not already opened for him here as it had been at Simla, Mr. Ross made opportunities for himself of quietly advocating it, and though it received no public recognition, his private influence evidently left strong impressions in various quarters. There is a reminiscence of the journey from Simla, showing the opposite extreme of Indian weather to what he had undergone on his journey from Calcutta to the hills:—

"Travelled night and day from Simla to Bombay, pouring rain. The rivers were very high. In one instance the gharry had to be floated across the river."

The principal personages to whom he had been recommended in Bombay are introduced in the following extracts:—

"I called at Bombay on Captain Robinson, R.N., the Superintendent of Marine, relative to Australian preserved meats, &c., being purchased for the use of the transports conveying troops to and from Suez. He said the supplies had hitherto been ordered from England; but if a few cases were sent to him as samples he would gladly have them tested on board the several transports, and, should the report be favourable, he would urgently recommend future supplies being purchased in Australia. I shall write of this at length to the Government. He informed me very large quantities were required for the army in this presidency, and I determined to see the Commissary General on the subject.

"Went to Poona to see Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and Lord Napier. Found the former wished to see me concerning Sir James Fergusson's despatches. Dined at Government House. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald was very kind. We talked over the whole scheme. He said he would support the Port Darwin settlement, and expressed his intention of taking a certain number of horses from there whenever the depôt is established. He will do his best about preserved meats, flour, &c.; he has already spoken to the Commissary General about them. Lord Napier has also been very kind, and has done all he can to help me. He thinks the Government ought to have their own vessels to convey the horses from Port Darwin. I quite agree with him. Sir S. Fitzgerald has promised me to support the Port Darwin scheme, and to do his best about preserved meats, flour, &c. We talked over the whole scheme, and he expressed a hoped I would succeed in my mission. He has also expressed his intention of taking a certain number of horses from there whenever the depôt is established.

"I find the Government of Bombay is at great expense in keeping up piggeries to supply the troops with pork, and that the cost of fresh pork is over 2s. per lb. Colonel Holland will strive to get them abolished. I have urged everywhere their looking to the Australian markets for all these sort of things—including dried fruits, and bacon, and hams. I hope I have not worked in vain, for I have worked very hard."

While endeavouring to impress the Anglo-Indians with a sense of their neglect towards the Australian colonies, Mr. Ross could not avoid seeing that the colonies themselves had been phlegmatic about their own interests. He remembered how little the local breeders had done to secure a permanent position in any part of the Indian market. He effected also on how little outlay would be required to bring them into direct and regular communication with the best class of Indian purchasers, and that view has evidently led to the following valuable suggestion:—

"In the course of conversation an idea has been started which I have thought over well. It is that it would be far better for certain horse-breeders in Australia to continue and take the trade to India in horses into their own hands, and they should have an estate somewhere near Calcutta—say a farm of 2,000 acres—that the horses should be taken there as soon as they arrive, and kept for six months, and on no consideration sold until they were on good condition, and thoroughly broken in. For any such £60 or £100 could readily be obtained. The Government would, I think, grant a piece of land for this purpose. The bulk of the horses would be sold to them, and it would be no difficult matter to arrange that a return should be furnished to the Remount Commission of the number of horses purchased per annum, and the rates paid by Government. Such a return would be a check on the agents employed at Calcutta. The Government would make the grant if they were interested in the scheme, and guaranteed that the Remount Commission should have the first pick out of each cargo of horses sent to the depôt."

Mr. Ross's encounter with the Remount Commission at Simla revealed to him one stronghold of prejudice against Australian horses. He afterwards discovered that in the Madras army there was one still stronger. With the latter, however, he has had no personal communication, but there has been an exchange of written compliments. At simla Mr. Ross writes—

"Have just received a copy of the Madras Stud Reports, with a letter from General Norman, requesting me to furnish the Government of India with any observations I may think useful, &c. It is very bulky, and will take days to go through properly."

The document above alluded to was published in the Indian papers a few months ago, and a digest of it has appeared in these columns; but Mr. Ross's may be repeated for the sake of the context:—

"The perusal of the report on the remount service, which has just been printed, does not imbue me with much confidence in the success of my mission. However, I mean to move heaven and earth, and to succeed if possible. You would be astonished to see how unanimously the Australian horse is condemned by the Madras Stud Company as a coarse, awkward, ill-tempered, sluggish, and under-bred brute. The Government have arrived at the conclusion that the remount agent is to be directed to restrict his purchases of Australian horses to the requisition of the field batteries, and to select for these horses of a stout compact character, never exceeding fifteen hands two inches in height, and to spare no expenditure within his power in procuring animals of the most unexceptional quality. The Government have also resolved to recommend to the Government of India that an exceptional authority should be granted to the remount agents to pay as much as 750 rupees for Australian horses appropriate for the duty of wheel horses in the field batteries, for, as I can gather from my researches, there is a strong *animus* against the importation of Australian horses. They have classed the different castes of horses suitable for the mounted branches of the army thus:—1st, Arabs; 2nd, Persian or Gulf Arabs; 3rd, Cape horses; 4th, Northern horses; 5th, Australian; 6th, Deccana and other country horses, including those bred at the Government studs in the Madras presidency. The average price paid for Arabs during the years 1844 to 1866 was 607 rupees, leaving out those purchased at an exceptional rate during the mutinies. Of the Australian they say a large percentage of very unsuitable animals have found their way into the ranks of the mounted branches of the Madras army—that certain deficiencies are noticed so generally as to lead them to consider them inseparable from that class of horses:—1. Reduced condition on arrival. 2. Large quantity of food they need as compared with the Oriental horses. 3. Their inability without detriment to stand exposure to the sun and endure long-continued hard work. 4. Defects of temper caused by injudicious handling as colts. Australian horses are the only ones which, as a rule, cost more than the price allowed, or that would justify a resort to purchasing them in large numbers. Another proof must be given that they are superior to other classes in suitability for military purposes as to warrant the raising the remount price; or that sufficient cannot be procured of other classes to induce the Government to dispense with them. The remount is composed almost exclusively of Northern horses (classed 4). The number for the season 1866-7 was roughly estimated at 6 per cent. of Heratees, or Northern, 8½ per cent. of Persains, 19¾ per cent. of Australians, and only ¾ per cent. of Cape horses."

At an earlier date Mr. Ross mentions how the report of the Madras Commission had been received by the Government of that presidency, and the consequences which had ensued. The chief of these was the initiation of a stricter investigation:—

"The Madras Commission recommended the Government to form horse-breeding farms at Oosson, and at one or two other places, but the Government have been loth to act on the recommendation of the committee before a stricter investigation had been instituted, and another Commission has been nominated for that purpose, one of the members of which—Major Napier Campbell, of the Royal Artillery—is a fellow-passenger of mine. We have talked the matter over in all its bearings, and he has stated to me his determination to vote against the establishment of horse-breeding farms and to advocate the Australian market as the most reliable source from whence the Government may obtain their supply. His vote will carry great weight, as he has the credit of being a very zealous and able officer."

The subjoined extracts give the opinions of the best authorities on the causes of the unpopularity of the Australian horse. They also indicate that there are many influential officers in the Madras army who do not endorse the sweeping censure of the Commission:—

"Colonel Rowlandson, of the Madras Horse Artillery, and Colonel Maxwell, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, I have been talking to, and they agree that the 'Waler' (as they term the Australian horse) is the best animal for hard service that they get now-a-days. Captain Tulloch, of the Engineers, I have been talking to for the last three hours, and think I have gained his approval to the plan.

"Colonel Thompson, the remount agent, thinks the best troop horse for riding purposes is a Persian horse, and the best draught horse an Australian. Mr. Richardson, who has had over 25 years' experience of Australian horses, says they are landed more dead than alive. He accounts for their arrival in this state from too great numbers being put into a ship, and sufficient attention not being paid to cleanliness. He has been on board several ships, and has seen 59 or 60 horses standing up to their fetlocks in filth, the obnoxious effluvium arising therefrom having made him feel sick for two days afterwards. My task is beset with obstacles on all sides. The prejudice against Australian horses is so strong and so general, that I must fight and work hard. I am to attain the object of my visit. Should I after all my work fail, shall urge as a last resort that a commission of properly qualified officers be appointed to proceed to Australia to inspect the principal horse-breeding stations and to report fully on the matter."

Vested interests figure extensively among the obstacles which will have to be overcome by Australian breeders. Mr. Ross incidentally illustrates one set of them in the following paragraph:—

"The officers connected with the stud establishments are sure to report unfavourably on the scheme for the formation of a depôt at Port Darwin. The appointments connected with those establishments are well, indeed highly paid, and are, in fact, comfortable sinecures, and are much coveted, by the 'horsey' men in the service."

From the latest references to his special mission, the following may be selected as an agreeable conclusion. It gives promise of an early opportunity for the colonies generally to turn to account Mr. Ross's labours:—

"During the next cool season the Bengal Government must purchase about 600 walers for the army, and Madras wants from 200 to 400. I pointed out to the Government how necessary it is for them to advertise in the Australian newspapers all the details connected with their periodical requirements, and this they intend doing."

At Bombay the preserved meat question was more in vogue than horses, and Mr. Ross had various opportunities of disseminating information upon it. He says—

"Colonel Rolland, Commissary General, is under orders to proceed to give evidence connected with the Abyssinian war. I had a long talk with him, and pushed the meats, &c. They have sent to England for 70,000 lbs., which he said would in all probability be Australian, supplied through agents. He promised he would, on the strength of what I said, in future recommend supplies being ordered direct from Australia, but that some arrangement ought to be made with our officers to obtain the assistance of our department in the colonies in effecting the purchases."

On leaving Simla, Mr. Ross received a vote of thanks from the Viceroy in Council for the valuable information he had afforded to the Indian Government. It is to be hoped that the Government, on whose behalf that information was afforded, will not be behind its recipients in gratitude. It would not be beneath the dignity of the Legislature to take some official notice of the exertions which appear to have been so highly appreciated at Simla.—*South Australian Register.*

THE LEIGH HUNT MEMORIAL.

THE monument, erected by subscription, in Kensal Green Cemetery to the memory of Leigh Hunt was uncovered on Oct. 19 by Lord Houghton. The ceremony was witnessed by several of the deceased gentleman's friends and admirers, but the number was limited, greatly no doubt in consequence of the inclement weather. From the same cause the speech of the day was delivered in a hall adjacent to the chapel, instead of from the temporary platform erected for the purpose near the tomb. The portrait of Leigh Hunt is very good.

Lord Houghton said—My presence here to-day suggests a remonstrance and regret. It is strange that a man of letters whose acquaintance with Mr. Leigh Hunt can only have been in the later years of his life and who had no other intimate associations with him, except from the circumstance of having been the biographer of a young poet in whose fame he was deeply interested, should be addressing you now, instead of one of those mature men who have become the glory of our English literature. I am told that one reason why such a person is not here is that objections are entertained in some quarters to ceremonials like the present. I can have no such plea, because I cannot see how such simple ceremonials as these can be injurious to anyone, while I am sure they are useful to ourselves and to the community. (Cheers.) We are not a hero-worshipping people; there is no fear that such meetings would degenerate into vulgar adulation. We are reticent of our praise; we are careful of our applause. Therefore I will say I cannot admit that plea for the absence of such men. At the same time it is a matter of deep regret that among the great contemporaries of Mr. Leigh Hunt so few are left who could be present at this ceremony. Perhaps the only one who might be considered of his generation of literature is Mr. Procter, known as Barry Cornwall, who I am sure would have been here to-day had not the infirmities of age prevented him. (Hear, hear.) It is true Mr. Leigh Hunt represents the past generation of our literature, and that I think is all the more reason why we should honour him to-day. The tomb which we are about to visit will not stand alone in the association of men of letters. It will beckon many an observer to the marshy shores of Greece, where the tumultuous spirit of Lord Byron passed away—to the beautiful Roman cemetery where the autumnal flowers are at this moment growing over the young form of Keats and the storm-cast heart of Shelley; it will lead many a one to those pleasant hills among the Westmoreland lakes, where the placid fame and frame of Wordsworth rest; it will take some of us to the more familiar graveyards not far from this where the witty tongue of Charles Lamb is silent, and the busy brain of Coleridge speculates no more. (Cheers.) Among that generation of poets Leigh Hunt was recognised as a companion, and by the best he was beloved as a friend. This is not the time nor am I the man to adjust his place in that illustrious company, but I will say here and everywhere that he was a true English poet. (Cheers.) Not merely the faculty of imagination, not merely the presence of wit, not merely the great and sedulous accomplishments in our literature—not these alone made him a poet; he was born one and he died one. (Cheers.) There is one sphere of literature in which I think I may say that he was absolutely eminent—I mean that of poetical criticism. (Hear, hear.) In that field I place him before any other man of letters in this country. What made him so eminent in this was no less the acuteness of his penetration, and the tenderness of his taste, than the generosity and nobility of his disposition. (Cheers.) With him criticism, which is too often an enemy and a detractor, was a gracious patron and a faithful friend. (Cheers.) He criticised because he admired and loved, and would have [illegible] error and faults, while he could not conceal from himself, and rested upon everything that was gracious and beautiful. So in his contemplation of the past he has brought forward and presented to the young man for ever the beauties of our poetic literature in a manner so vivid, and in a style so graceful, that it is impossible to overrate the value of that contribution to the intellectual education of our country. (Cheers.) As Mr. Leigh Hunt [illegible] and would have [illegible] the circumstances of his position. His life was not that of the easy man of letters, it was that of the hard-working journalist of the daily press. And this occupation led him early in his youth to mix himself up with the politics of the day; and I do not know [illegible] for a young man [illegible] political writing [illegible] which perhaps [illegible] lived. They were the days when the highest hopes of humanity, generated by the French Revolution, had been crushed down and trampled under foot with every circumstance of cruelty and indignity. It was bad enough for those hopes to be lost; but it was worse to find that the [illegible] justified, and that the prophecies of the stupid did come true. In those days, therefore, no wonder that Mr. Leigh Hunt got himself into political difficulties, and for an article in a newspaper which now would have been passed over altogether, or at the worst regarded as a moment of bad taste, he was, as you all know, sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and separated from his fellow-men and his kind. And this was not all, for after he left prison he was followed for many years by a persistent obloquy and injustice which in these times seem almost incredible, and which can only be explained by the fact that those who wrote about him were utterly ignorant of the man. [illegible] rabid Republican, while, in fact, though half an American, he had a special dislike to Republics, and had no objection whatever to the monarchical form of government, except that he did not think monarchs did all the good which they were capable of doing. (Laughter.) He was regarded, and held up to shame, as an enemy of religion; whereas he was a man from whom there came a flowing piety, spreading itself over all nature, and in every channel in which it was permitted to run. I remember a passage in one of his writings, in which he says he never passed a church or house of unreformed faith without an instinctive wish to go in to it and worship with [illegible]. And all this obloquy and injustice—all this social 'cruelty' —never for a moment [illegible] incited a revengeful feeling in the breast of this good man. He had, if I may be allowed the expression, a superstition of good. He [illegible] to believe in the existence of evil; and when it pressed upon him even in its bitterest form, he shut his eyes to it, and believed it to be good. (Cheers.) With this character, this disposition [illegible], surely we do well in honouring this man to-day. Surely it is something that ten years after his death there should stand there some substantial memorial of his existence—something which could tell people [illegible] reading that there had been in England such a man. In uncovering this monument we have come to pay our honour not only to [illegible], we shall honour the intellect, we shall honour that delightful faculty which gives to mankind [illegible] contemplation, and [illegible] the varied [illegible] strengthens, or purifies, or expands the minds of its possessors. Thus it is that Mr. Leigh Hunt [illegible] man nature [illegible] temperament [illegible] of his day [illegible] either the [illegible] Thus it is [illegible] between literature and [illegible] shall honour [illegible] great essay[illegible] but we shall [illegible] and as a [illegible] ture and [illegible] allowed to [illegible] is not my [illegible] Leigh Hunt's private life: [illegible] not easy, [illegible] such as be[illegible] most self-[illegible] the advant[illegible] nevertheless [illegible] which mig[illegible] litical wor[illegible] ties of a n[illegible] cheerfulne[illegible] have envie[illegible] beautiful [illegible]

"The tree was short, is fugitive, is [illegible]
The song that [illegible]"

(Loud cheers.)

The company then proceeded to the tomb. The monument was uncovered, Lord Houghton saying—"In the name of the subscribers to this monument, and of the friends of Mr. Leigh Hunt who loved him, and honoured him, I present this monument to his memory and to the public." (Cheers.)

Mr. Thornton Hunt acknowledged the gift in a few appropriate words.

Thanks were given to Mr. Durham the sculptor, and the ceremony concluded.

Digitised [illegible] with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SURVIVAL OF INSTINCTS.

(Saturday Review, Oct. 23.)

It is a popular fallacy, which cannot be too plainly repudiated, that all persons living at the same time are contemporaries. A very slight degree of observation is sufficient to refute the notion. Without speaking of antiquaries and others, who manage to erect dams in the shape of bookcases and study walls for the purpose of artificially arresting a little backwater from the current of time, we need not travel far to find whole populations living in remote ages. A few hours' journey will take us to the middle ages in the Tyrol, and a day or two further east we come upon regions where time has stood still since the very dawn of modern civilization. There are remote islands where the natives are, properly speaking, contemporaries with the makers of the kitchen-middings, and living, for all practical purposes, in the Bronze or Stone Age. It is more interesting, however, to note how, in one and the same district, time runs at all the different paces described by Rosalind, with persons living side by side. In external appearance they do not differ considerably; but one is really living at the present day, whilst another is a specimen of the primeval savage, or it may be of the middle ages, just coated with a thin varnish of the nineteenth century. We are accustomed to quote the proverb about scratching a Russian; but transformations quite as remarkable may be made by subjecting an Englishman to the same operation. It is, for example, a common remark, which has many very interesting applications, that not a few old heathen superstitions, and ceremonies founded upon them, are to be discovered amongst our peasantry at the present day. Various practices at weddings recall the remote time when marriage consisted in the simple and decisive process of carrying off the bride by force. There are ceremonies of a religious character which in all probability were originally observed in honour of pagan deities, and have since taken the superficial dress of the established religions of successive epoch. Few things are more curious than the way in which old creeds, supposed long ago to be dead and buried, and satisfactorily forgotten, every now and then crop up to assert their continued vitality. On the same principle we know that words which were thought to have dropped out of the language still find lurking-places where they survive until some emergency brings them forward. The use of railways brought out two or three expressive words which had been long hidden away in such profound depths below the ordinary surface of language that it is hard to trace their origin. Even amongst people who pass themselves off very successfully as contemporary mortals we find these curious resurrections of extinct superstitions, which suggest that their believers are rather the inhabitants of a past epoch, who by some accident have not heard of their own death, than real living and moving moderns. The spirit-rappers, for example, so far from having invented a bran-new absurdity, are really, as Mr. Tylor has recently pointed out, cases of the survival of primitive modes of thought. The whole theory which explains the creaking of a table by the intervention of a spirit is precisely the ancient method of fetichism. Not only is the method of reasoning the same, but the old applications of it survive. When the Davenport brothers untied knots by the help of supernatural powers, they were only repeating a performance which had been rehearsed in Esquimaux huts and by various savage conjurors. A mode of divination has recently become popular by what is called—*planchette*—a simple contrivance for enabling a person to write apparently under the influence of bits of wood instead of his own fingers. A method in all respects essentially similar has long been practised by certain Eastern races. It is not so much that there is still nothing new under the sun, as that nothing becomes altogether antiquated. A superstition is apparently killed down, but some fragments of it remain, and, like the objectionable weed which has spread through our rivers of late years, suddenly sprouts up again, and astonishes us by its amazing powers of multiplication.

These special instances, which might be indefinitely multiplied, are enough to illustrate a truth which is susceptible of much wider application. The organization of society varies slowly, and we generally complain that reforms in practical matters lag far behind the ideas which they are supposed to embody. But it is equally true that changes take place in many details long before the mass of mankind is at all capable of appreciating the general truths which they exemplify. Persecution had become impracticable long before the principle had been grasped that the State had no business to interfere with the religious beliefs of the individual. Indeed, at the present moment the principle is so imperfectly understood that, if people did not shrink from the logical consequences of their theories, many clergymen and ladies would obviously derive extreme satisfaction from seeing the argument of physical force once more applied to speculative controversies. Duelling still survives in every European country except England, and its existence implies that a prejudice congenial to certain military or chivalrous instincts has long survived the order of ideas on which it was originally founded. It is quite unnecessary, however, to go outside our beloved island to find plenty of instances of this strange vitality of certain sentiments long after the apparent extirpation of the root from which they originally sprang. What, for example, is the true philosophy of the Muscular Christian? To a certain limited extent he may possibly be an outgrowth from the wants of the time. The increase of towns and the difficulty of obtaining open-air exercise make an increased attention to athletic pursuits not only pardonable but highly desirable. This, however, would be a very inadequate account of the singular species of enthusiasm which began by infesting our schools and universities in spite of the coolness of the authorities, and has ended by carrying away the authorities themselves. The disease in its most characteristic developments is marked by symptoms far exceeding any reasonable tendency to the cultivation of our physical nature. The most desperate cases end in a kind of absorption of the brain by the muscles, and the patient is found to be suffering from a strange hallucination which entirely distorts the true relations of things, and leads him to form a curious ideal of the highest human type, in which all intellectual and moral excellence is regarded merely as a useful condition towards developing his athletic capacities. There may be various ways of explaining a social phenomenon so singular and so little suited to the general spirit of the times. The simplest supposition is apparently one the nature of which we have already indicated. Some of the prejudices and beliefs which went to make up the creed of the old-fashioned country gentleman of the Squire Western type were still lingering in the atmosphere. Various circumstances, such as the increase of wealth unaccompanied by a corresponding increase of refinement, prepared a favourable ground into which the seeds of contagion might fall. The result was the sudden outbreak of a disease which has hitherto baffled the efforts of all the established physicians, and indeed has been too generally encouraged by them, under the mistaken impression that its symptoms were those of the exuberant health rather than the morbid condition of the patient. We thus witnessed the reappearance in modern society of a type admirably suited, it may be, for a ruder state of things, but singularly unfitted for a time in which it is generally supposed to be admitted that the soul and the intellect are nobler parts of man than his stomach or his muscles.

Following out the same principle we can have no difficulty in discovering numerous cases where the social or political instincts which are concealed by certain superficial arrangements suddenly reveal themselves in their old unmodified condition. We sometimes laugh at Americans, who, with all the advantages of their admirable democratic institutions, show quite as fine a taste for the charms of crowns and coronets as the most sophisticated subject of a bloated aristocracy. The criticism is very fair, but it implies an exaggerated estimate of the rapidity with which new ideas can be imbibed simply from the operation of new institutions, even assuming that the institutions are perfectly successful. The old instinct which makes a native Englishman love a lord has been far too deeply impressed upon his character to be washed out by a few generations under democratic rule. In course of time it may be that new social arrangements will generate corresponding sentiments, but the process is slow and uncertain. In Europe, to take a similar case, it is held in all public speeches and newspaper articles and philosophical works, that the ancient dogma of a divine right of kings has been finally discredited and destroyed. A king, though he may be the object of a reasonable loyalty on his own account, or simply as the visible symbol of patriotic emotions, is no longer considered as belonging to a separate class, and in possession of a special divine commission. His power is entrusted to him, as to other officials, for the good of the people. This is all very well, and nothing can be plainer in theory. But it is obvious that the old notion of royal sanctity has by no means lost its efficacy. There are a great number of persons now in Europe who manage to support very respectably the character of claimants for a throne, which, without some remnant of the divine rights theory, would be simply absurd. If a king was truly believed to be no more than any other man, an ex-king would have no more sanctity than an ex-president and the Queen of Spain excite as little emotion as Mr. Johnson. The fact that there is still a certain degree of loyalty left towards such people proves that the notion of a divine right still lingers in some small classes. But it is perhaps more significant that when a people resolve to start a new dynasty on the genuine constitutional plan, they never think of going beyond the existing royal families. The Spaniards are in terrible perplexity because none of that sacred class can supply a suitable candidate for the place; if they had really ceased to believe in the ancient doctrine, their choice would be practically unlimited, and they might, if they chose, select a ruler by competitive examination, or any other patent scheme of discovering merit. The fact that such a course is always tacitly assumed to be out of the question, proves how strong a flavour of superior sanctity still surrounds crowned heads, long after we have ceased to assert it in words, and indeed have most explicitly renounced it.

Mr. Lecky wrote a book to illustrate the proposition that ancient belief frequently expire, not by the attacks of opponents or because the force of argument is manifestly against them, but by a kind of spontaneous decay when they have become unsuited to the prevailing atmosphere of opinion. Undoubtedly there are many cases which, however they may be explained, lend much countenance to the theory. But the inverse case is equally common and remarkable. Beliefs apparently disappear when the logical base upon which they are founded is finally cut away. But, as a rule, they are very slow to die. They retire into remote country districts, or they lurk in the breasts of particular classes. They display themselves, not by any denial of the fundamental principle to which they are opposed, but by incidentally modifying the views which men take of subsidiary questions. People generally admit after a certain quantity of argument that two and two make four, but they continue to entertain grave doubts as to the application of the same principle to more complex arithmetical questions. They look at them in the light of their inherited prejudices, and continue to cherish a faint hope that twice six may possibly be thirteen, in spite of the cavils raised by obstinate logicians. The progress of knowledge consists as much in getting rid of old prejudices as in learning new truths; and people continue to use the old formulæ in dealing with corollaries when they have learnt to apply the new ones to the primary propositions. And thus, as, according to Mr. Darwin, a horse retains almost invisible stripes because its ancestor was a zebra, we are marked by the traces of old creeds and instincts for centuries after we profess to have abandoned them.

"ROLAND YORKE."*

(Pall Mall Gazette, Oct. 22.)

Mrs. Henry Wood endeavours to realize in fiction, as thoroughly as she can, De Quincey's idea of considering murder as one of the fine arts. She is a most industrious student of the uses of gore in composition. She attempts to do for her readers what writers of the judicial drama accomplish for their patrons in Paris. And Mrs. Henry Wood bases her system on what is unquestionably a sound commercial bottom. Surveying the world of romantic literature, she finds that, no matter what critics may say, horrors command a price in the market sufficient to make the fortunes of those who deal in them for the benefit of the masses; and she presumes, no doubt correctly, that the same provender will be welcome in circles above that which is accustomed to be thrilled by the regular raw-head-and-bloody-bones periodicals. Her stories, too, are usually set forth in magazines the general tone of which is rather mild, hence she starts with an advantage of contrast. But to give her her due, Mrs. Henry Wood is not a mere sensation-dauber. As we have said, she reduces what might be termed the slaughter-privileges of romance to something like an art. She makes all her characters intrigue very prettily around the body of the necessary victim. There is a murder, and somebody is supposed to have done it, but you never know at whose door the crime will be laid next. You are introduced into a respectable family circle, and given to understand that amongst these good people is a lady or a gentleman who deserves to be hanged. Mrs. Wood can always keep her own secret; she knows her business, and it is her business that you should be in a state of suspense and bewilderment for the space of three volumes. Conjectures avail you nothing. No sooner have you fixed upon the real villain than you are thrown off the scent and are obliged to consult with the detective who is always retained for this service.

"Roland Yorke," we are to understand, is a sequel to "The Channings," but it may be a comfort to learn that the connection between this last-named and the new production is not so close as to render it absolutely necessary, before approaching "Roland Yorke" in a proper spirit, to send to the publishers for "The Channings." In the prologue we are informed that the scene is laid in a "certain cathedral town, of which most of you have heard before;" as who should say, "That portion of the English-speaking race who have perused my last work are acquainted with the locality in which this commences." "Roland Yorke," however, is complete in itself: as many of the Channing family as are to be found in it can be comprehended as well without a knowledge of their antecedents as with it. The prologue is more or less Radcliffian. Moonlight, midnight, a suicide's grave, impart to it a solemnity scarcely relieved by the comicalities of one Dicky Jones, or the dramatic movements of a detective who appears even thus early on the stage. A young barrister on circuit has been found lying dead in his room with a pistol by his side. No one, as the reporters say, could assign a motive for the rash act. A scrap of paper containing an equivocal sentence and a tag scarcely equivocal seems to satisfy most people that John Ollivera has committed *felo de se*. Whether he has or has not is the grand question. If he has not, who was it that sent him thus prematurely out of the world?

We have compared Mrs. Henry Wood to the composers of the French judicial drama. The chapter entitled "Before the Coroner" is quite after the style of these ingenious and instructive authors. In order to do this sort of thing well, there is nothing like a little newspaper realism. Thus we have throughout the chapter the proceedings described in a thoroughly journalistic method, in which Mrs. Wood carefully hedges against the chances of a technical blunder. So much has been written of late concerning the ignorance of both male and female writers as to legal courses that Mrs. Wood is determined not to be caught in a mistake. The coroner may possibly conduct himself in asking questions unlike Dr. Lancaster for reasons best known to Mrs. Henry Wood; therefore it is provided that, "living in the same town, knowing all the jury personally, in the habit of exchanging a word of news with Mrs. Jones whenever he met her, the coroner may have been excused if the proceedings were slightly irregular, involving some gossip as well as law." This apology being tendered, all the coroner's eccentricities and improprieties are accounted for; which is very clever in Mrs. Henry Wood. She here gives ample proof of possessing what Johnson termed in reference to Foote "the faculty of escape." If the coroner makes a fool of himself in conducting the inquiry, how can Mrs. Henry Wood help him when her effort to do so would spoil his verisimilitude, and leave us without the advantage of studying the effect of indiscriminate conversation upon his intellect and his learning?

The tale now is fairly set going. We are brought into the office of Mr. Greatorex, solicitor, in which Bede Greatorex, the last person who had seen John Ollivera alive, is a partner. Then we renew the acquaintance of Mr. Butterly, the detective. We are more or less used to detectives in novels, especially in novels of the order to which "Roland Yorke" belongs; and therefore we are becoming fastidious touching these gentry. Now we have several objections to Mr. Butterly. For one thing he is remarkably stupid. Of course Mrs. Wood might plead for him as she did for her coroner, and vow that the dulness of the officer arose entirely out of the artistic development of circumstances. But this will not satisfy us. A detective, like a pointer, must at least have a nose; and a dog who sets rigidly at nothing twenty times in the course of the day irritates the sportsman in the end although he may amuse him at first. Butterly has no nose. He is a clumsy contrivance. He is put together badly; and is, in truth, so obvious a puppet that the straw with which he is stuffed peeps out at every step he takes. Then, although unlike anything in nature, Mr. Butterly has uncommon scarecrow resemblances to other personages in his own walk of fiction. Mr. Dickens might establish a proprietorship (through Inspector Bucket) in several of his accoutrements; and Miss Braddon seems to have suggested not a few of his habits and reflections. We certainly cannot regard Butterly as a success. Roland Yorke, the hero, is kept out of sight for half the first volume. But the hero must be more or less of a difficulty in such a book. When the genuine and chief interest of a novel centres in a coffin and the excitement of crime-hunting, the hero necessarily takes a secondary place in the reader's mind. We suppose this is the reason why Roland Yorke is so badly furnished with excuses for his existence. He is not, however, an unentertaining character, at any rate to those who enjoy a laugh. We are told how he went to Natal to make his fortune by selling frying-pans. But frying-pans being at the time low in the colony, they remained on his hands; and after a while Roland Yorke returned to England improved in energy but not in pocket. His descriptions of his Natal experiences, related to Lord Carrick, an Irish peer, afford full scope to the author's humour. "The earl would hold his sides laughing at Roland's lamentations for the failure and sacrifice of his frying-pans and at the reminiscences in general." His lordship quite loses his dignity as he pictures Roland sub-editor of the *Natal Mercury*, printing that journal upside down, or hiring himself out as a chemist's assistant and "half ruining his master by his hopeless inability to distinguish between senna and tincture of laudanum; so that the antidotes obliged to be supplied to the hapless customers who came rushing for them quite outweighed the profits." Even dukes would hold their sides at stories so funny and he heard funnier ones still. Fancy Roland sending in an architectural plan to compete for a public contract and forgetting to make any provision in his proposed building for a staircase! But Gerald Yorke, Roland's brother, is the *chef-d'œuvre* of the novel. In him Mrs. Wood has invented quite a new kind of villain. This worthless scoundrel is a critic of books, and especially of books of fiction. His heart is full of malice against the ladies and gentlemen who witch the world with the creations of their fancy. He affects a tone of fashion which Mrs. Wood strikingly indicates by making him say "Aw" at the beginning of every sentence, just as though he had taken lessons in high life from Mr. Bancroft of the Prince of Wales's Theatre. Roland and he meet at a large party where Roland speaks of his poverty and the shifts by which he lives, to the intense disgust of Gerald and the amusement of the company, who "shriek with merriment;" which we were not aware was commonly done amongst gentlefolk anywhere. Gerald is indeed a ruffian. He has no more heart than a stone for poor authors. He does not care a rush for his wife. He is in debt, despite the money, the blood-money, that is sent him for reviewing. So he determines to write a novel and to sell it for a large lump sum; but the immoral wretch is unable to produce anything marketable, although he is permitted to puff his performance in the leading critical journals. He submits his manuscript to Hamish Canning, a genius who is virtuous, domestic, imaginative, and consumptive. Hamish offends Gerald by pronouncing against the chances of his success; whereupon Gerald devotes him, there and then, to a series of ferocious attacks in the press. When Hamish is delivered of *his* novel Gerald falls upon him in the *Snarler*, and in effect kills the poor man. His constitution has been previously prepared for the event, and his last agonies and the sensations preceding them are described with such harrowing detail and picturesqueness that we fancy the author in a previous stage of existence must have experienced the literary ones herself. Mrs. Wood points a moral here which we have carefully borne in mind while endeavouring to give our readers a notion of the quality of "Roland Yorke." No critic should review a work without a picture in his mind's eye of the author waiting for the verdict, surrounded by an interesting family and a sensitive wife. May we never forget this, and in time take it fully to heart. At present we feel the Old Man so strong in us that we *must* say unkind things of this novel at last. The "wordiness" of "Roland Yorke" is intolerable. The characters are all failures; mere shadows of shadows moving on a screen while the exhibitor narrates from behind it all she has to say about them. The attempted representation of a fashionable woman, or a woman pretending to fashion, in Mrs. Bede Greatorex is ludicrous; though Mrs. Wood has the discretion not to ask this marionette to talk on its own account. The hero is wearisome and stupid. In fact this novel is no better than an ordinary *London Journal* story reduced with twaddle. We have written at so much length simply because the name of the authoress is still thought, here and there, to be a warrant for at least a readable narrative. Those who can wade through the work must be of the same mind as Lord Carrick, of the Irish peerage, who had to hold his sides at that anecdote of grouse in the gun-room. We have not much respect for the school of fiction in which the novel is cast, but from so eminent a practitioner in it we look for better things than "Roland Yorke."

---

* "Roland Yorke." A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, Author of "East Lynne," "The Channings," &c. (London: Richard Bentley. 1869.)

Science and Art.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond Street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
1050	Pontiac, Skilling—Volkart Brothers.	July 13
1129	John Bunyan, Stitch—Lyon & Co.	July 25
778	Rocklight, Ennis—Coupland & Co.	July 29
1280	Louisa Fletcher, Luckes	Aug. 11
722	Woosung, Bourner	Aug. 12
1182	Magdala, Evans	Aug. 12
1047	Daniel Rankin, Hartwell—Harbord & Co.	Aug. 12
797	Burmah, Pearse	Aug. 20
1270	Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Finlay, Scott & Co.	Aug. 21
1372	Calcutta, Morrison	Aug. 21
498	Thomas S. Stowe, Sexhn	Aug. 21
1152	Tythonus, Green—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 21
321	Tantivey, Picknteny	Aug. 21
434	Anna, Gunnufsen	Aug. 23
1192	Asiana, Selkirk—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 24
1027	Bonnie Dundee, Connoor	Aug. 25
1434	Westminster, Berryman	Aug. 26
737	Moss Rose, Bustin—Wallace & Co.	Aug. 27
1328	Hahneman, Vannurden—Volkart Brothers	Aug. 28
1215	Tethys, Evans—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 28
966	Tanjier, McNabb—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 1
1177	Napier, Tait—Owen & Okell	Sept. 4
1435	British Sceptre, Pendall—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 8
905	Zuleika, Thompson	Sept. 8
1594	Euxine, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 8
1244	John C. Potter, McClure	Sept. 8
1391	Canute, Quinn—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 8
703	Romulus, Needham	Sept. 8
721	Mars, Richtering	Sept. 10
1237	Macedon, Withycombe—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 10
776	Elizabeth Ostle, Glaister	Sept. 10
872	Bella Maria, Lopeg	Septt. 13
1324	Juventa, Holmes—Lawrence & Co.	Sept. 13
1245	Eastern Light, McFee	Sept. 14
1127	Mic Mac, Robinson	Sept. 15
423	G. R. Mosle, Kuck	Sept. 15
425	Eros B'Jorn	Sept. 16
1254	City of Richmond, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 20
1117	Helen Scott, Gribble—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 20
1293	William Fairbairn—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Sept. 23
1299	Hannah Law, Dawson.	Sept. 24
1152	Tythonus, Green.	Sept. 24
607	Mars, Richtering.	Sept. 27
1245	Eastern Light, McFee.	Sept. 27
904	Frederick Armstrong.	Sept. 27
1450	Greyhound, Jackson.	Sept. 29
1703	Romulus, Needham—Volkart Brothers.	Sept. 30
861	Ambrose, Carnell—John Farrar & Co.	Sept. 30
425	Eros, B'Jorn—G. S. King & Co.	Oct. 2
733	Oriental, Wyatt—Pelly & Co.	Oct. 2
090	T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Owen and Okell.	Oct. 3
148	White Jacket, Johnson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 2
1764	Eleutheria, Butchart.	Oct. 2
772	J. P. Smith, Hutchinson.	Oct. 2
1283	Ardgowan, Kerr—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 4
911	Marietta, M. Medanich.	Oct. 4
1193	Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy—Coupland & Co.	Oct. 5
1213	Eriminta, Shields—John Farrar & Co.	Oct. 5
1109	Marathon, Dingwell—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 6
996	Braunstone, Owen—Pelly & Co.	Oct. 6
1225	Western Belle, Montgomery	Oct. 7
1285	British Flag, Mills.	Oct. 10
995	Fleur de Lis, Thompson—Remington & Co.	Oct 18
1292	Prince Oscar, Long	Oct 12
1054	May Queen, Ross—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 12
1348	Theresa, Brown—Rennie Scovell & Co.	Oct. 13
1458	Royal George, Hogg—Owen Okell	Oct. 1g
786	Yokohama, Blinet	Oct. 65
1266	British Consul—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 11
1217	Canute, Elias	Oct. 20
1492	Glenlyon, McIntyre—R. Scovell & Co.	Oct. 21
1132	Tim Whiffler, Cottier—M. Nusserwanjee	Oct. 21
	FROM LONDON.	
713	Bacchante, McLeod	July 14
623	Castle Avon, Shields	July 17
1166	Sandringham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	July 28
1113	Salisbury, True—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 6
982	P. Somawutty, Blake—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	Aug. 21
1026	Napoleon, Gillespie—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 20
1031	Reigate, Morris	Aug. 20
1250	Windsor Castle, Douglas—R. Steuart & Co.	Aug. 26
1197	Euterpe, Cosens—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 1
799	Cingala, Neilson	Sept. 1
1188	Scimitar, Potts—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.	Sept. 1
512	Marinus, Angeline	Sept. 3
1207	Zoroaster, Baker—Ritchie, Steuart &, Co.	Sept. 8
1244	Rajpoot, Andrews—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 9
1033	Sam Mendel, Murdock—Coupland & Co.	Sept 14
	Llaverdon, Nawries	Sept. 15
1174	Leaping Water—Bell, Ventz and Lucius	Sept. 21
975	John Temperley, Tucker—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 24
1700	Birkby, Garrett—Stenhous & Co.	Sept. 30
660	Coromandel, Dow.	Oct. 5
1196	Michael Scott, Llewellyn—R. Steuart & Co.	Oct 6
945	Camperdown, Franklin	Oct. 9
678	Lady Macdonald, Kennedy—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 9
847	Talbot, Oughten	Oct. 16
22000	Great Eastern (s), Halpen—R. Seuart & Co.	Oct. 26
1477	Galatea, Wherland—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 19
	FROM NEWCASTLE.	
1332	Bulwar, Kelley	Oct. 16
	FROM CARDIFF.	
1205	Red Jacket, Tate	Sept. 8
504	Jessie Jameson, Bell.	Sept. 20
	FROM BASSEIN.	
1197	Nagpore, Trevellick—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 1
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
	T. B. Oard	Sept. 1
544	Marie Choupat	Sept. 2
	Black Prince, Saddler	Sept. 9
390	Acacia Henderson	Sept. 16
680	Garnock, Robert—Bell & Co.	Oct. 2
505	Auriga, Ronaldson	Oct. 9
	FROM NEWPORT.	
670	Royal Albert, Davies	Aug. 23
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
639	Cutch Merchant	Oct. 2
317	Oneiza, Spurr—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 14
830	Baldovan, Watt—Finlay Clark & Co.	Oct. 19
1277	Lalla Rookh, Willis—Wallace & Co.	Oct. 19
868	Solway—Hajee M. Seedick	Oct. 29
819	Fathe Shaw Allum	Nov. 6
	FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.	
3000	Europe (s), Rolland	Sept. 17
	FROM CLYDE.	
599	Index, Kerr	Sept. 11
805	Spray of the Ocean, Turnbull—F. Clark & Co.	Mar. 11
349	Teviotdale—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 14
941	Modesty, Kerr	Aug. 17
422	Jane Avery	Aug. 21
845	Havering, Masted—Volkart Brothers.	Aug. 24
768	James Russell, Mackay—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 24
850	Lammershagen, Jorgensen—Knoop & Co.	Sept. 3
978	Norval, Taylor—Volkart Brothers	Sept. 6
1060	Caribou, Mitchell	Sept. 8
	Arethusa, Lamout.	Sept. 24
1910	Janeof Athens, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 1
180	Quee Leech, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co.	Oct. 5
1199	City of the Lakes, Shannon	Oct. 9
700	Fifeshire, Barr—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 9
1050	Isabella Kerr	Oct. 15
995	City of Brussels, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 27
	FROM AUSTRALIA.	
997	Peter Denney, Adam	July 26
	FROM SHIELDS.	
	Tasmania	Mar. 13
	Golden Dream	July 19
268	Innisfallen	Oct. 1
	FROM BANGKOK.	
424	Eena, Brumell	Aug. 30
505	Elizabeth, Owen	Aug. 15
523	Stag, Ellis—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 4
540	Hera, Fox	Sept. 25
350	Belted Will, French	Sept. 28
498	Fapide, Petterson—E. V. & Lucius	Sept. 30
	FROM HAMBURGH.	
768	Adolph, Meyer—Volkart Brothers.	July 2
	FROM RANGOON.	
886	G. F. O. Heyn, Broksch	Aug. 8
120	Kentuckian	Aug. 1
5[illegible]7	Malta, Corrigall—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 30
307	Baron Macaulay, Cunningham—C. N. Cama.	Oct. 6
539	Annie Baker.	Oct. 6
847	Fanny, Weir	Oct. 19
639	London, Macfie	Oct. 19
1054	Zelica, Stephens—Lyon & Co.	Oct. 19
	FROM MAULMAIN.	
1094	Elizabeth Fry—John Farrar & Co.	Oct. 20
	New Brunswick	Sept. 4
	FROM SINGAPORE.	
1393	Benares, Moyes	Aug. 10
461	Pehlwan, Boyd	Oct. 12
	Bessie, Laugiois	Oct 16
159	Vision, Cumming	Oct. 21
571	Northumbrian, Piggie—Ewart Latham & Co.	Oct. 29
	FROM HONGKONG.	
1007	Rohilla, Dougall—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Sept. 20
391	Istapa.	Sept. 18
	FROM PENANG.	
585	Fathe Salam	July 18
	FROM MAURITIUS.	
890	Nimroud, Bullock	Oct. 7
1178	Glenroy, Adley	Oct. 26
1263	Connemara, Hughes	Oct. 14
1178	Beann Uamba	Sept. 29
	FROM BOSTON	
962	Timour, Spooner—Tudor & Co.	Aug. 10
	FROM BORDEAUX.	
	Amanda, Pettit	Sept. 21
	Noel, Burglat	Oct. 1
	Atlantic, Grimaud	Oct. 4

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

Exchange.

On London at 6 months' sight.......1/11 13/16
" " 3 " " 1/11 5/8
" " on demand.......1/11 7/16
" Scotland and Ireland.......1/11 3/8
Circular Notes.......1/11 5/16

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 16th November, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.
Agents in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital $35,00,000
Reserve Fund $7,00,000

London Bankers.—The London and County Bank.

Board of Directors.

George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman.
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
James P. Duncanson, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
E. R. Belilios, Esq., Merchant.
George I. Helland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
A. Joost, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
R. Rowett, Esq., Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co.

Head Office—Hongkong.

Chief Manager—Victor Kresser, Esq.

Branches and Agencies.

Shanghai.	Foochow.	Calcutta.
Hankow.	Yokohama.	Bombay.
	London.	

Bombay Agency.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafs payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

Interest

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months .... 6 per cent per annum.
6 " .... 5 do. do.
4 " .... 3 do. do.

In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent.

R. STEVENSON, Agent in Bombay.
Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and Europe Engaged, and Baggage Received and Shipped.
PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES REALIZED.
CIRCULAR NOTES and SOVEREIGNS SUPPLIED.
BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the exchange of the day.
APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras on demand, and Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Payment received at par.

Correspondents—
GRINDLAY & Co., London.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jollyboat, lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a GREY HORSE, aged in good condition, and very serviceable, suitable for a Brougham or Shigram, and has been accustomed to hard work. Price Rs. 150 for Cash. To be seen after application, one day previous, to A. B., care of Manager "Bombay Gazette."

MACHINERY FOR SALE,

At reduced prices, to close an account.

One 8½ by 16 horizontal steam engine and Cornish boiler.
One 5 H. P. horizontal pumping portable engine on wheels.
One 3 H. P. condensing horizontal engine with tubular upright boiler.
One 16 H. P. portable boiler.
Six hydraulic presses for piece-goods.
Seven 24 circular saw benches, without saws.
Six jewellers' rolls for reducing silver or gold.
Two large and two small circular printing machines.
One rack saw bench, self-acting.
Seven garden pumps of various sizes.
A large lot of bolt ends and nuts, so as to be welded to any length
A lot of 4 feet furnace bars.
Biscuit making and dough making machines, for bakers.
Brick making machinery.
Cast metal pullies from 27 inches up to 5 feet, turned rims, some bored to sizes and others not, &c. &c., too numerous to mention.

The Machinery can be seen, and all information given, at the Works of Messrs. A. LAING & SON, Machinists and Gunmakers, Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, Camatteepoora.

Bombay, 18th October, 1869.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.

H. Prentis, Esq.	W. Nixon, Esq.
A. R. Scoble, Esq.	A. E. Ashley, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.

The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, for FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES.

Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722.

Head Office—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq., Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

Life Department.

This Corporation has granted Assurance on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

East Indian Rates for Civilians.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life.						Age next birth day.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively.					
	With profits.			Without profits.				One year.			Seven years.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	38	11	4	33	13	4	35	29	6	0	30	0	0
30	40	0	0	36	0	0	40	30	0	0	31	13	4
40	48	14	0	44	0	0	45	34	12	0	38	3	4
50	64	2	0	57	11	4	50	39	10	8	43	13	0
60	92	0	0	82	12	8							

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

Fire Department.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

Marine Department.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for 1859 ....£228,314
Do. 1861 292,402
Do. 1863 341,668
Do. 1865 414,733
Do. 1867 460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of £232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

Life premiums for 1860 .... £73,150
Do. 1862 105,703
Do. 1864 152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.
	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.
Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
Auditors—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,
Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

A. Hay, Esq.	E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
E. Morriss, Esq.	and
H. G. Dunlop, Esq.	H. E. Bright, Esq.

Agents.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... £8,650,615- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... ... £843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

NOTICES.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention to the following announcement:—

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, Three Thousand and five hundred Tons.

2nd. Shipments on the way.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Tons Shipped.
Saint Albans	July 10th	1483

3rd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

4th. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—We issue Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—

It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these lamps, having in Godown at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have on the way consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of their "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c., are enhanced—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerosine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention

to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, ¼ lb. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plum, ¼ lbs., Nation's Pride ¼ lbs., Braggs ¼ lbs.

Prices of Tobacco.—We beg to call particular attention to—

Golden Orange Honey Dew, 1 to 5 lbs.	Rs. 1 8 per lb.;	20 lb. boxes	Rs. 20 only.
Virginia Plum, 1 to 5 lbs.	1 0 "	"	15 "
Braggs', 1 to 5 lbs.	0 12 "	"	12 "
Nation's Pride, 1 to 5 lbs.	0 12 "	"	12 "

In addition to the foregoing, we have a small quantity of Natural Leaf Tobacco at Rs. 2 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import

for Sale at our Godowns, or at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

900 Ash oars 9 to 18 feet long.

100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.......	Rs. 18 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.......	" 100 each.
Do. " 800 "	" 90 "
American Union Scales.......	" 30 "
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.......	" 12 "
Do. 4 "	" 8 "
Post-office Scales, ¼ oz.......	" 8 "
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	" 6 per doz
Do. Oysters, "	" 6 "
Condensed Milk.......	" 12 "
American Cheese.......	" 1 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS,

beautifully made and moderate in price. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock Kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d. A single pair free to India by sample post, on receipt of paper pattern of sole, and remittance of price with one shilling additional. Catalogues post free. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

BOUCHARDAT'S GLUTEN BREAD

and

GLUTEN BISCUITS,

absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists.

BICYCLES—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG

to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments; having been in communication with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number.

Correspondents are requested to state their height and weight and the limit of price they wish to give. The very best Bicycle without ornament or extra will not cost more than Rs. 220, but may cost less. D. S. K. & Co. will register orders at as low a limit as Correspondents may wish, but they need scarcely say that the rapidity with which the art of using the instrument is acquired, and the comfort in riding it, depends in great measure on the excellence of its manufacture.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s

Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,

—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.

AND ONLY BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder .... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici)....... 12 as. "

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

TOBACCO.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.
VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.
Trade Mark—The Elephant.

Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them

Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.

Price Lists Post Free.

Agents.—Bombay: Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

W. B. DAVIS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT and AGENT,
106, Leadenhall Street,
London,

EXECUTES INDENTS and COMMISSIONS for every description of English and Foreign GOODS at the uniform Commission of 5 per cent. on cost.

MESS AGENCIES UNDERTAKEN.

Special terms on application.

BANKERS:—The Agra Bank, and Branches.

N. B.—Sole Agents for
CARRE'S PATENT FREEZING APPARATUS.

HEAL and SONS,

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
for all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,
Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.
HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies.
ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE

Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

HEAL AND SON.
196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

JOHN MOIR and SON,

Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh,
Supply, of the finest quality.

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrées, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Patés, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Table Jellies, Mushroom Ketchup, Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powder, &c.

J. M. S. are also the Sole Proprietors of the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S SAUCE.

Consumers will find that some of our Goods are rather higher in price than other manufacturers', but in the end they will prove the cheapest, being all of superior quality, more especially our Soups, a 1-lb. tin of which, with the addition of an equal quantity of water, will make two pounds of rich Soup.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, Moteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGES

For Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-leading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of ·450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 7-m/. bore.

CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

LEA and PERRINS'

CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

Opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne, Prussia. Established 1709. By Special Appointment, Purveyor to H.M.G.M. Queen Victoria, H.R.H.M. the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of France, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.

Prize Medals: London, 1851, 1862; Oporto, 1865; Paris, 1867.

The numerous imitations of my Eau de Cologne (the only genuine) which are constantly offered, induce me to bring to the notice of the public that all bottles containing my manufacture have affixed to them my trade mark, the same being a white label bearing in black the seal and signature of my firm, as under

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Gegenüber dem Jülichs Platz.

My Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal Perfumers and Druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I hereby caution the public against selling imitations of my label and trade mark both of which are protected by the High Courts of England and Germany.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Opposite the Jülichs Place.

Cologne, 1869.

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to "Johann Maria Farina, opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne (Prussia)."

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE,

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have secured the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, and that they will THIS DAY OPEN FIRST-CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in these Premises, where Hot-chops, Steaks and Oysters, &c., &c., will be served up at a minute's notice. The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room will be on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

THE POONA HOTEL.

(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of GREY PIECE GOODS.

To-morrow, Friday, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms the following:—

40 bales 2,000 pieces grey shirtings 8¼ lbs. 39 inches 38 yards.

A deposit of 50 per cent. to be payable on the spot, and the balance to be paid and cleared away within 2 days.

Bombay, 18th November, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Administrator General.

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction, at his rooms in Meadow Street, on Monday next, the 22nd instant, the property of the late Mr. J. H. Willy (Professor of Music) consisting of blackwood round, dressing and other tables, sideboard, chairs, couches, screens, dressing glass, plated, glass and crockery ware, cutlery and copper cooking utensils, also a choice selection of music and other books, wearing apparels, and a variety of sundries.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 18th November, 1869.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY,

No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of the following landed properties by order of the Official Assignee and with the consent of the mortgagee In Re Kessowjee Lalljee alias Dewchund Parpia, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 20th day of November, after 3 P. M., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. will submit to sale by public auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee and with the consent of the mortgagee Mr. Bhownysunker Runsord, the right, title, and interest of the above insolvent in the following landed properties:—

Lot No 1—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at seven brab trees near Musjied Bunder, built on Government ground admeasuring two hundred and forty-four square yards assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 811, bounded on the east by public road, on or towards the west by a passage for Halaloore, on or towards the north by the house of Kansara Withoba Camojee, on or towards the south by the house of Cullianjee Davejee assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 182.

Lot No. 2—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, situate, lying at Doongarey Combarwadda street or Joonu Wadachu Gady, built on furzandary ground containing by admeasurement (25) twenty-five feet in length, and (22½) twenty-two and a half feet in breadth, or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the house of Narayen Sewjee, towards the west by the house of Bhunsalee Nursee Karmull, towards the north by the public road, and towards the south by the Ally passage half belonging to the above premises and the other half to Parsee Cursetjee, assessed under No. 18.

For all further particulars apply to the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 18th November 1869.

AUCTION SALE of handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Plated Glass and Porcelain Wares, a Grand Square Pianoforte by Schroder, an English-built Buggy on C Springs with a fleabitten Horse and Plated Harness complete, and a serviceable English-built Dog Cart.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, Fort, the handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., of Albert Gerdes, Esq., proceeded to Madras, the same comprising rich cut glass ware; handsome dinner and dessert services; plated ware, such as tea set, cruet and pickle frames, spoons and forks, candlesticks, butter pots, &c; the handsome furniture, consisting of sets of camp, dining, circular, square and half round, pier, washing and dressing tables; easy, long, arm, and dining room chairs; conversation couches with silk lining and springs, with drawing room chairs to match; sideboard, teapoys, wardrobes and clothes presses, hat stand, a grand square pianoforte by Schroder with music stool, an English brass four posts bedstead, camp cots, single double and large partition screens, plated and bronzed 1, 2, and 4 lights hanging argand and kerosine oil lamps, handsome Brussel and velvet carpets, mahogany cheval and dressing glasses, pictures, table ornaments, copper cooking utensils, and sundries.

At 3 o'clock P.M.

One English-built buggy on C springs, with a serviceable fleabitten horse, and plated harness.

One strong and serviceable English built dog cart.

The above is now on view.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.
Bombay, 18th November, 1869.

AUCTION SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS and PORCELAIN WARES,

a DOG CART, HORSE and HARNESS complete, &c., &c., at the Marine Lines Esplanade.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Residence, in the Marine Lines, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Moyle, proceeded up-country, the same comprising of cut glass ware, handsome blue and gold dinner and desert services, best plated ware such as curry dishes, a set of dish covers 6 in number, cruet and egg frames, toast rack, salver, a set of plated spoons and forks for 12 persons in a mahogany case, table candlesticks, cutlery, &c.; blackwood furniture, such as dining, round, pier, lady's work, writing, camp, washing and dressing tables; conversation and Cleopatra couches; drawing room, easy and other chairs; chiffoniers, teapoys, sideboards, screen, iron and blackwood four posts bedstead, wardrobes and gown presses, chest of drawers, hanging and table argand lamps, English Brussels carpet, and table ornaments, &c.

At 3 P.M.

An English-built dog cart with a serviceable flea-bitten grey horse and harness complete.

No catalogue, and the property is now on view.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 18th November, 1869.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.,

No. 18, Forbes Street.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTIES.

LOT No. 1.

On Saturday, the 20th instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will sell by public auction, at the premises, at 5 P. M., by order of the mortgagee Trimbuck Keshow Viedew, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Gopall Dadejee, all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises, situate at Dongry Cooley Street, without the Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 11, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the public road to the esplanade, on or towards the west by the house of Pandoo Narrayen Nackwa, on or towards the north by the Cooley Wada Street, and on or towards the south by the property of Jena Nackwa.

LOT No. 2.

Immediately after.—All that messuage situated at Doongry Cooley Street, without the Fort standing on the fazundary ground of Nowrojee Dongerwalla, near the Jail, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 57, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the public road to the Nowrojee Hill, on or towards the west by the house of Crustnajee Govindjee, on or towards the north by the house of Kaki and Aboo, and on or towards the south by the house of Nava Soobhanjee Cudum.

Bombay, 18th Nov., 1869. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF BARGES.

This day, Thursday, the 18th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to public auction, at their rooms, on account and risk of the estate of Messrs. Roper, Price and Company.

2 new Iron Barges, of 74 tons, registered, each fitted with mast, sails, anchors, chains, &c.

SALE of TIMBER.

On Saturday, the 20th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Mazagon Darookhana Bunder the following teak timber.

80 logs 1st class teak,
280 " 2nd do.
25 tons 1st do. planks.
50 " 2nd do. do.
100 " teak scantling of sizes.
50 " boards of sizes.

On account of the first purchaser—

TRICKUMJEE WAYEA.

About 10 tons scantlings 5 by 5.

Bombay, 18th November 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—London, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—Paris, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta, Messrs THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—Madras, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.